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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

WILLIAM WATKINS LLOYD, Esq., will, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), February 18, at Three o'clock, begin a Course of Four Lectures "On the Language, Mythology, Construction, and Characteristics of the Hind and Chinese."—Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

OBLIGATORY EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.—THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS, appointed by the COUNCIL of the ROYAL INSTITUTE of BRITISH ARCHITECTS to examine all persons desirous of becoming Associates, will hold an Examination in the professional study and practice of architecture on the four last days of MARCH, 1882. Applications to be examined thereat must be made upon a Printed Form, to be previously obtained of the undersigned, and the said Form, together with the Probationary Drawings required from each Candidate, must be delivered to them on or before SATURDAY, the 4th March. A Fee of Three Guineas must accompany the Application Form and Probationary Drawings—the said Fee to be placed to the Candidate's account as his Entrance-Fee should he be elected an Associate within Eighteen Months of the date of his passing, and the said Probationary Drawings to be returned to him after the Examination. An Exception from submitting Probationary Drawings is made in the case of Practitioners of Architecture who have been in the active exercise of their Profession since the 1st of January, 1875. Successful Candidates are eligible to receive the ASSHUTEL PRIZE, awarded annually to him who distinguishes himself most highly in any one of the Obligatory Examinations in Architecture held during the year. The Regulations and Programme of these Examinations, with particulars of the Constitution and By-laws, Obligations of Membership, &c., of the Institution, are published in a "Book" to be had gratis and post free on application to the undersigned. **QUESTIONS, written and graphic, set at these Examinations are NOT published.**

J. MACVICAR ANDERSON, Hon. Sec.

WILLIAM H. WHITE, Secretary.

Royal Institut. of British Architects, 9, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, London, W., February 13, 1882.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.—To SCULPTORS and ARTISTS.—THE CORPORATION of the CITY of LIVERPOOL are desirous of obtaining DESIGNS for the Completion in Relief of Twenty-eight Panels on the Enigmas of St. George's Hall, left in block from the erection of the building. The sizes vary from 4 ft. 4 in. by 4 ft. 4 in. to 6 ft. by 5 ft. 1 in.

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The Council do not bind themselves to carry out any of the selected Designs, nor to employ the author in the execution of the Sculpture.

The Subjects are left to the discretion of the Artists, but some reference to the objects of the building is desirable.

Either Drawings or Models may be submitted; but Competitors must submit not less than Three Designs for the larger Panels, and not less than Four for the smaller.

Drawings to be either in outline or in shaded monochrome, and Drawings or Models must be to a quarter of the full size of the Carving.

All Designs to which Premiums may be awarded to become the absolute property of the Corporation, to be used as they may think proper.

The Council will, if they think it necessary, call in professional assistance in the matter of the adjudication.

The Designs to be sent in to Mr. Thomas SHELMEIER, Jun., Corporation Surveyor, addressed as above, not later than 10 a.m. on the 1st of JUNE NEXT.

By order,

J. RAYNER, Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices, Liverpool, February 6, 1882.

THE ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC in DRESDEN.—THE NEW COURSE BEGINS on the 11th of APRIL, 1882. The First Part consists in Instrumental Schools, comprising Piano, Organ, Violin, and Wind Instruments; Second, Theory of Music School; Third, Singing School; Fourth, Opera School; Fifth, Dramatic School; Sixth, Seminary for Music Masters and Lady Teachers.

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All persons who wish to enter the Royal Conservatoire must present themselves (with the requisite Papers) by the 1st of APRIL to the Principal Director, who will give full information.

The EXAMINATION of Candidates will take place in the afternoon of the 11th of APRIL, at Three o'clock.

Artistic Director—Professor Dr. WÜLLNER, Royal Musical Conductor.

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WALTER MACFARREN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS, St. James's Hall.—FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY EVENING, February 25.—Miss Mary Davies and Mr. Santley, Miss Margaret Gyle (her first appearance), and M. Salomon. Band of Seventy. Conductor, Mr. WALTER MACFARREN.—Subscription to Three Concerts, One Guinea. Tickets at popular prices, 7s. 6d., 3s., 1s.; Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co., 84, New Bond-street; usual Agents; and Austin & Ticket Office, 26, Piccadilly.

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F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary.

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A Course of Ten Lectures on the above Subject will be delivered by KARL PEARSON, LL.B. R.A., Cambridge, at South Place Institute, Finsbury, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7.30 o'clock. Fee for the Course, 5s. The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered on TUESDAY, February 28th. Admission Free to this Lecture. Syllabus and Tickets may be obtained at the Institute on the Evenings of the Lectures, or upon application, by post, to the Hon. Sec., CONRAD TITUS, 76, Graham-road, Hackney, E.

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TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, March 1st, the Council of the University of Dublin will proceed to NOMINATE a PROFESSOR of MORAL PHILOSOPHY. Candidates will please send their Names to the SECRETARY of the Council, on or before FEBRUARY 22nd. By order of the Council. J. W. BARLOW, Secretary.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES, IRELAND.—The PRO- FESSORSHIP of JURISPRUDENCE and POLITICAL ECONOMY in the Queen's College, Belfast, being now VACANT. Candidates for that Office are requested to forward their testimonials to the UNDER-SECRETARY, Dublin Castle, before the 1st of APRIL, 1882, in order that the same may be submitted to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The Candidate who may be selected for the above Professorship must be prepared to enter upon his duties on the 1st of NOVEMBER, 1882. Dublin Castle, February 8, 1882.

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Arranged and Edited, with Introduction and Explanatory Notes, by T. E. Kebbel.
2 vols. (Longmans & Co.)

In two portly volumes Mr. Kebbel presents the public with a varied selection from the speeches of the most eminent of modern Tories. The orations he has printed, in whole or in part, are some seventy in number. They extend over a period of political history a full half century long, and embrace the whole of the famous statesman's career, from his somewhat boisterous beginnings at High Wycombe to his last dignified appeal to the nation from the benches of the House of Lords. There is no doubt that the speeches are discreetly chosen, and yet that to the late Earl's friends and admirers the selection will seem not altogether satisfactory. As Mr. Kebbel admits, most people have their peculiar favourites among Lord Beaconsfield's speeches; and as he has not been able to give them all, he has of necessity omitted many whose absence, to certain of his readers, will greatly diminish the value of his book. Putting such disappointments and the disappointed aside, however, it must be owned that Mr. Kebbel has done his work judiciously. Nothing is so nearly impossible to do perfectly as an anthology, whether of prose or verse, whether of siftings from Hansard or of gleanings from the British poets. A selection is the one thing which everybody imagines he could have done better than anybody else, especially the man who happens to be responsible for it. Mr. Kebbel, having performed his task with a great deal of patience and skill, is entitled to a proportionate amount of credit. The aim appears to have been the production of a selection of specimens of the oratory of Lord Beaconsfield that should fairly represent him; and in this Mr. Kebbel has succeeded. His book is a mirror of Lord Beaconsfield the orator, as the 'Wit and Wisdom' reviewed by us some time ago is a mirror of Lord Beaconsfield the sayer of good things. It enables the reader to form a just estimate of the most brilliant debater of his day, and to study the several phases of his development as an artist in speech.

As a set-off against this it must be admitted that Mr. Kebbel's scheme of arrangement is bewildering. He has not marshalled his selection chronologically; he has grouped it according to subject, in detachments of five and eight and a dozen speeches each. One result of the adoption of this method is the production in the reader's mind of a great confusion of times and occasions. Thus, under the heading "Speeches on Agricultural Interest, Free Trade, and Conduct of Sir Robert Peel's Government," is presented a selection of eighteen speeches, ranging over a period of some forty years, from 1842 to 1879. The selection is judicious enough as far as it goes; but it is necessarily inadequate and imperfect as a summary of Lord Beaconsfield's political action during the period it covers, and it conveys no adequate idea of the union of boldness and adroitness, of restless energy and deliberate patience, of consummate tact and unsurpassed inventiveness, which was characteristic of his practice as a party leader. Turning the page, the reader finds himself abruptly transported from 1879, and Lord Bateman arguing in favour of reciprocity, and Lord Beaconsfield accepting free trade, to 1852 and Mr. Disraeli explaining his budget, with questions from Mr. Hume and quotations from Mr. Cayley and Sir Henry Parnell. It is the same with most of the others. The section headed "Ireland," for instance, begins with a speech delivered in 1837, and ends with one dated 1881; and in the following section, headed "Party Speeches and General Politics," we are taken back to 1848, from which year we journey on by leaps and bounds to 1873, to be carried backwards in the next division—"The Church of England"—to 1861 and the buzz of scandal and surprise about 'Essays and Reviews.' In justice to Mr. Kebbel it must be added that he is careful to introduce every one of his selections with a little explanatory note, in which he narrates the occasion of the speech, the position of affairs at the moment of its delivery, and sometimes even the effect it produced. It may be noted, too, that these prefaces are so free from party spirit and party prejudice that they may be read without offence by the most ardent Radical; and Mr. Kebbel is so anxious to make things pleasant that he sometimes goes the length of tendering a kind of apology—a word half in satisfaction and half in deprecation—for the audacities to which his chief had found it advisable to resort. In spite of these, however, the effect produced by the book is in the main fragmentary and confusing, as of an historical patchwork, or a gallery of old masters arranged on purely decorative principles.

It is nowadays hardly necessary to enter on any detailed analysis, on any deliberate reconsideration, of the qualities and capacities of Lord Beaconsfield as an orator and debater. During the fifty years over which his practice of the art extended he gave proof enough and to spare of them; and his place among orators was settled long since by public opinion. It is admitted that he had many of the qualities of a great public speaker; that he had an admirable voice and an excellent method; that his sequences were logical and natural, his arguments vigorous and persuasive; that he was a master

of style, and in the course of a single speech could be eloquent and vivacious, ornate and familiar, passionate and cynical, deliberately rhetorical and magnificently fantastic in turn; that he was a master of all oratorical modes—of irony and argument, of stately declamation and brilliant and unexpected antithesis, of caricature and statement and rejoinder alike; that he could explain, denounce, retort, retract, advance, defy, dispute, with equal readiness and equal skill; that he was unrivalled in attack and unsurpassed in defence; and that in personal debate, and on occasions when he felt himself justified in putting forth all his powers and in striking in with the full weight of his peculiar and unique personality, he was the most dangerous antagonist of his time. And withal it is admitted that he was lacking in a certain quality of temperament, the attribute that great orators possess in common with great actors: the power, that is to say, of imposing oneself upon an audience, not by argument nor by eloquence; not by the perfect utterance of beautiful and commanding speech nor by the enunciation of eternal principles or sympathetic and moving appeals; but by, so to speak, an effect of personal magnetism—by the expression, through voice and gesture and presence, of an irresistible individuality. This deficiency it was that made him so much less effective as a speaker on the hustings than in the House, so much less brilliant in utterances *urbi et orbi* than in argument and debate, so much less conspicuous as a popular leader than as a parliamentary gladiator. He could slaughter an opponent, or butcher a measure, or crumple up a theory with unrivalled adroitness and despatch; but he could not dominate a crowd to the extent of persuading it to feel with his heart, think with his brain, and accept his utterances as the expression, not only of their common reason, but of their collective sentiment as well. He was as incapable of such a feat as Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign as Mr. Gladstone is of producing the gaming scene in 'The Young Duke' or the "exhausted volcanoes" paragraph in the Manchester speech.

The value of Mr. Kebbel's publication as a contribution to the political history of these times is evident—so evident, indeed, that it needs no sort of demonstration. It is quite as valuable regarded as a contribution to oratorical literature and as a manual of oratorical style. The speeches contained in it have one and all the virtue—not common in displays of oratory—of being eminently readable. As a rule—a rule to which there are some magnificent exceptions—orators have only to cease from speaking to become uninteresting. What has been heard with enthusiasm is perused with indifference, or even with astonishment. We miss the noble voice, the persuasive gesture, the irresistible personality; and with the emotional faculty at rest, and the reason at work, we are surprised—and, it may be, a little indignant—that we should have been impressed so deeply as we were by such cold, bald verbosity as, seen in black and white, the masterpiece of yesterday appears to be. There is no doubt that, to some extent, this is the case with these speeches of Lord Beaconsfield. In the heat of debate, amid the clash of personal and party animosities,

with the cheers of the orator's supporters to give them weight, they sounded much greater than they really are. But, for all that, they are vigorous and attractive yet; they may be studied with pleasure and with profit. Their author's unfailing capacity for saying things worth heeding and remembering is proved in every one of them. It is not easy to open either of Mr. Kebbel's volumes without lighting upon something—a string of epigrams, a burst of rhetoric, an effective collocation of words—that proclaims the artist. In this connexion Lord Beaconsfield's perorations are especially instructive, even if we consider them simply as arrangements of sonorous and suggestive words—as oratorical impressions carefully prepared, as effects of what may be called vocalized orchestration, touched off as skilfully, and with as fine a sense of sound and of the sentiment to correspond, as so many passages of instrumentation signed "Berlioz" might be. Even more interesting is the comparison to be made between Mr. Disraeli's several manners as a caricaturist. The first, as exemplified in the famous parallel between the Premier and his subordinates, and Ducrow and his six jackasses (High Wycombe, 1834), is vigorous, even impudent, and a little coarse. The second, descriptive of the action of the Opposition on the occasion of Mr. Cardwell's vote of censure on the Government that had supported Lord Ellenborough in his condemnation of Lord Canning's proclamation (Slough, 1858), while delightfully vivid and humorous, is perhaps a little spoiled by the effect of the point—an anticlimax, good and telling of itself—which the orator went on to make. The third (Manchester, 1872) is well known, but it can hardly be quoted too often. Here it is once more:—

"But, gentlemen, as time advanced it was not difficult to perceive that extravagance was being substituted for energy by the Government. The unnatural stimulus was subsiding. Their paroxysms ended in prostration. Some took refuge in melancholy, and their eminent chief alternated between a menace and a sigh. As I sat opposite the Treasury Bench, the ministers reminded me of one of those marine landscapes not very unusual on the coasts of South America. You behold a range of exhausted volcanoes. Not a flame flickers on a single pallid crest. But the situation is still dangerous. There are occasional earthquakes, and ever and anon the dark rumbling of the sea."

The principal thought is stolen. Still this passage, it will be admitted, except by those whom the habit of politics has blinded, is a masterpiece of satirical oratory. Of its kind, too, it is a masterpiece of art. To add a word to it, to change an adjective, to improve upon its felicity of epithet and innuendo, is impossible.

An Introduction to the History of Educational Theories. By Oscar Browning, M.A. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

EDUCATIONAL works are growing a little too numerous. It would, perhaps, be in all respects a comfortable thing if for the next five years there were no more new codes, no more books "edited for schools," no more addresses on education, no more teaching syndicates, and no more reminiscences of eminent educationalists. For all persons who are

ever likely to take the slightest interest in the educational theories of Comenius, Rousseau, Pestalozzi, or the rest, ample materials now exist. Thanks to the earnestness and the abundant facility of Mr. Quick, Mr. Fitch, and many others, it is clear that on no subject have there ever been so many *doctrinaires*, on no subject have *doctrinaires* been so much at variance, and on no subject is there so great a temptation to lecture and to write.

This being premised, there is no need to hesitate in cordially recommending Mr. Oscar Browning's latest contribution. It is not long and it is not dull. It is, indeed, in many parts very interesting. To a topic which especially requires it he has applied a bright and telling style, and, while precluded by the nature of the subject from giving us much that is original, he says what he has to say in scholarly fashion. The book is literally what it calls itself—a 'History of Educational Theories.' Mr. Browning's own views—and every educationalist has views of his own—are, up to the last chapter, kept carefully in the background. Beginning with two essays upon the Greek and Roman systems, to which Prof. Mahaffy has given so much attention, Mr. Browning passes to the Humanists, a school which, in the comprehensive sense of the word, lasted from the fourth to the seventeenth century, and which embraced, therefore, the Fathers, the Schoolmen, the monastery, the castle, the Deventer school, with its pupil Erasmus, and the systems of the Renaissance and of the Reformation, which in their early stages produced Colet, More, Melancthon, and Luther. Mr. Browning is evidently anxious to reach the acknowledged hunting grounds of educational reformers, or he would probably have given us a less curt dissertation upon what is certainly by far the most picturesque portion of his subject. He passes rapidly on to the Realists, the spiritual descendants of Bacon, of whom Ratich and Comenius were the high priests; the Naturalists, as represented by Rabelais and Montaigne; and the English apostles of the two schools, Ascham and Milton; and he finds in them the materials for interesting chapters. On the Jesuit system, however, possibly because he has not had leisure to study the aims of this remarkable order, Mr. Browning is provokingly unsatisfactory, and his weakness here is the more apparent from the evident affection which he entertains for their most prominent opponents in the Roman Catholic Church. Of the directors of a system which more than any other that has ever been established fixed in the minds of those trained under it the habit of implicit obedience; which directed its attention almost exclusively to acquiring for its pupils the art of persuasion and argument in its highest perfection; which formed an order that drove back Lutheranism across the Alps, and afterwards became the free-thinking school of the Church that it saved, which sent forth missionaries such as had never been seen before and have never been seen since, and which practically settled the doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church on an entirely fresh basis, Mr. Browning actually says:—

"They amused the mind without strengthening it."

They occupied in frivolities such as Latin verses the years which they feared might otherwise be given to reasoning and the acquisition of solid knowledge."

No doubt style was the one thing at which the Jesuit teacher aimed, but style only as a means to an end. Mr. Browning has forgotten that the Jesuits were not a body of educationalists—they were a militant order.

From Rousseau onwards to the present day Mr. Browning is on ground which is comparatively familiar. Familiar as it is, we were not sorry, however, to have an opportunity of reading the really admirable analysis of 'Emile,' the book which undoubtedly, for good and for evil, has had an effect upon the education of men, and still more upon that of women, that is best shown, perhaps, as regards the latter by the vehemence and persistence of the revolt against its spirit in the present day.

"But Rousseau does not conceive that the woman is educated for any other purpose than to be suited to the man. He says, 'All the education of women ought to be relative to men. To please them, to be useful to them, to make themselves loved by them, to bring them up when they are little, to care for them when they are grown up, to counsel them, to console them, to render their lives agreeable and pleasant, such have been the duties of woman in all times.'"

Mr. Browning adds only four lines of comment to this chapter. "Rousseau," he says,

"tried to answer cant by paradox. He violently opposed the current practices of his day in education by sketching out a scheme equally full of contradictions, and equally unsatisfactory in results."

The apology, if an apology be needed, for the work before us, may be found in a passage which, though to all who have studied the subject it is a truism, yet is worth quoting here:—

"The study of the history of educational theories will have been of little service if it does not show us that any system to be efficient must be arranged on some well understood plan, in which the end is kept in view from the very first. Whether we prefer the humanistic, the realistic, or the naturalistic method, whether we try to give a classical education, a scientific education based on mathematics, or a modern literary education based on modern languages, we shall only succeed if we direct our efforts steadily to the attainment of our object. At present we too often attempt to teach everything at once, and therefore teach nothing; we embrace all the subjects of a liberal education, and accomplish the learning of none of them."

Since Mr. Oscar Browning left Eton he has been led to take a somewhat severe, though we think not too severe, view of the demerits of English public schools. We are in entire agreement with him when he intimates that

"the time has arrived for inquiring carefully whether our present system of large boarding schools is the most desirable, and whether we are not in danger of losing in the next generation some of our most valuable elements of culture unless we adopt an organization which preserves and guards the simple love of work and of acquisition of knowledge which is the natural condition of a healthy child."

We are in agreement with him, too, in most of his views as to the remedy for this; though, until a different sense of responsibility springs up among the parents of the

middle class, we see not the slightest prospect of such a remedy, at all events in the case of boys, being welcomed or applied.

Magyarland: being the Narrative of our Travels through the Highlands and Lowlands of Hungary. By a Fellow of the Carpathian Society. 2 vols. With Illustrations. (Sampson Low & Co.)

A SYMPATHETIC writer has a twofold advantage over his judicially-minded brother: he often has a deeper insight into his subject, and his reader, charmed while instinctively forearmed, gladly makes allowance for enthusiasm. The travellers whose journey is here described start in good humour with themselves and all the world, attuned to discover and appreciate all that is admirable in nature or in man. The author is gifted with considerable powers of description, the style being further enlivened by happy and unexpected turns of humour. It sometimes falls below its usual level, with an occasional slip—e.g., “our ci-devant host” for “our would-be host”—and the humour is, in rare instances, forced, but the book is never monotonous. Pen and pencil alike show the artistic feeling of the writer. The numerous illustrations are clever, and some of them beautiful, though their execution is unequal. Throughout the narrative, too, we find a series of word pictures, to the composition of which the natural features and daily life of the country seem to lend themselves, where there are eyes to see them, in no common degree. Among them are the glorious tints of sunrise or sunset on the vast plains; reapers working by moonlight, or by the ruddy glow of fires which are often fed by sheaves of corn, and dancing at intervals to gipsy bands of music; groups of shepherds by the wells, or of peasants in church or market-place, the subtlest details of their costumes finding in the author a competent expositor. In more than half-regretted contrast, the interior of farmhouse or cottage “is prosaically and unpictorially clean: no delicious mingling of rich brown tints, no mud and muddle dear to the eye of an artist, greets the traveller as he enters.”

The inns, too, have everywhere the same pardonable fault, excepting those kept by Jews, which seem very dirty. Indeed, the author shared in the repugnance felt to the Hungarian Jews by those around her. But she never saw them maltreated except in Roumania, where such brutality seemed to be a matter of course.

The book is dedicated “To all who love mountains, by one who worships them,” but it deals in a greater proportion with that equally characteristic feature of Hungarian scenery, the boundless plain—a region as dear to its inhabitants as are his mountains to the Swiss. The travellers made their first acquaintance with this immense plain in this wise. They had determined not to enter Hungary by the hackneyed route *via* Munich and Vienna, and accordingly, after some difficulty, discovered an entrance through Croatia, the railway, travelling ten miles an hour, depositing them at a roadside station called Pragerhof:—

“Is there anything to be seen here?” we inquired of a pretty Slovene girl, who, in short red skirt, velvet bodice, and top boots, was stumping about the platform.....Pointing first

in the direction of the desolate little station itself, then at a group of sheds opposite, and finally at a long straight road which apparently led nowhere, she showed two rows of pearly teeth, and looking up at us archly, burst out laughing at her own humour.”

And yet out of these unpromising materials the author has, with the aid of a distant gipsy encampment, the far-away sound of a shepherd's pipe, and a magnificent afterglow, evolved some of her prettiest idyllic passages. “O lady, we receive but what we give!”

These great plains, some 37,400 square miles in extent,

“on which the Hungarians gaze from morn till eve, have no doubt imbued them, unconsciously to themselves, with a notion of freedom of action, fettered by no boundaries and ruled by no human laws.....In the winter they are like a frozen sea—one great and boundless wilderness of white. The flocks that roam these rich prairies free and unfettered in summer-time are gone, and the tinkling of their bells is heard no longer.....no sound is audible save the hoarse croak of the raven, which seems but to awaken the dreariness of the scene and make the silence live; whilst the very sun himself looks frozen as he peers forth from the pale blue sky.”

In spring and summer all is very different, and the author describes the character of the travelling and her keen enjoyment of it:—

“At first the plains softly undulating are dimpled here and there with shady hollows; whilst like golden islands in an ocean of vivid green lie long stretches of yellow colza and ripening corn. On the gently rising upland yonder a dark round speck appears against the sunlit sky; gradually it elongates, and we hear a voice singing in a quivering treble some national idyll. It is a husbandman emerging from the hollow and trudging homewards along the crest of the undulation. Then all is silence and solitude once more, till coming to a standstill at one of the primitive wells by the roadside, we hear the distant rumble of a waggon as its wheels grind heavily along, the driver of it singing, as he goes, a melancholy ditty in the minor key. Then one by one the villages and solitary farms lying on the horizon die away, and we enter the boundless plains. How lonely we feel, and what tiny atoms of creation, with no objects to measure ourselves by save birds of prey and the white clouds sailing far up in the great, blue, glorious sky! Our carriage, though imposing only in the matter of size, proved very comfortable, its ponderous hood shielding us from the heat of the sun, save where, taking mean advantage of weak places in its constitution, it shot fiery arrows in upon us, scarcely less piercing than those that pour down upon the head of the traveller in the desert. The sun reflects itself in the white and dusty road. Above the soil on either side there is a flickering motion of the air like the haze from a lime-kiln. Everything is hot and dusty; not an insect is seen hovering about the low bushes which now and then skirt our pathway. All nature is taking its siesta in the dreamy noon-tide, and nothing is awake but the scarlet pimpernel that with wide-open, unblinking eye looks straight up at the blazing sun. We now come to a marshy district, where a lonely heron is contemplating its lovely image in a small still pool, and then away we go again—out into broad purple patches of newly upturned soil, bands of emerald corn, and speckled streaks of tobacco, with its large red and green leaves, and on through cool labyrinths of maize, till we come to vast tracts of uncultivated land, where wild horses with flying manes go scampering across its surface with all the natural grace of untamed things. As day advances and the shadows of the clouds begin to lengthen across the plains, a breeze springs up and plays about us softly, rustling the large white, surplice-like

sleeves of the driver's garment, but not sufficiently strong to stir his black and flowing locks, which, weighted with some unctuous matter, rest calmly on his shoulders. Our nearest town is Veszprim, but at the pace we are at present going we are scarcely likely to reach it before nightfall, if then. But what does it matter, when we have the whole of to-morrow, and the next day, and the day after that, aye, and our whole lives, to do the distance in if necessary? How delightful to enjoy for once the true feeling of rest in this world of hurry-scurry, where we are but too often compelled to live at high pressure! Let, oh! let us for once take life easily under the broad and peaceful canopy of heaven, and reduce the *dolce far niente* to a science.”

Among other characteristics of these pampas are the marvels wrought by the Delibab, the fairy of the mirage. And everything around combines to heighten the contrast with ordinary European life: the *al fresco* encampments of travellers; the tales of brigands; the variety of costume which, though too surely disappearing with “civilization,” is not extinct even in the capital, where it bursts forth again in political crises, causing the streets of Pesth to look for the time being, “like scenes from an opera.” “The noble Magyar” is the object of our author's warm and, in the main, well-merited sympathy. Nothing can be pleasanter than the refined and cordial hospitality of the country house, and the equally dignified and unembarrassed welcome of the farmhouse or cottage. Many, too, are the traits she records of courtesy and respect for women, or for the weak and unprotected:—

“The Hungarian, whether prince or peasant, is chivalrous, and the old and weak first claim the shepherd's attention. In the fervour of his occupation he has doffed his hairy mantle, in which but a moment ago he looked like a huge ungainly bear. Observe how gently he takes the pitcher from that uncomely old woman who has just come tottering up, and offers to fill it for her; looking archly over his shoulder the while at a couple of merry, laughing girls, as much as to intimate that *their* turn—a sweet morsel he is reserving for the end—will likewise come ere long. What a smile bursts over his rugged sun-burnt countenance, as the old dowager thanks him for his kindness, and, bidding him ‘good morning,’ totters away!”

Our author is not entirely blind to the weak side of the national character, its pride and exclusiveness, of which their servant András, a model courier, furnished amusing instances; she tells a story, too,

“of an old Magyar nurse attending a sick lady, that on hearing her make use of the common German exclamation addressed to the Deity, she cried, ‘Ah, my lady, forgive me! but how can you expect the good God to listen to you if you speak to Him in a language He does not understand?’”

The brigand she describes (though not from personal experience) as a delightfully picturesque institution, his respect for blue blood being so great that the best chance of escaping molestation lies in travelling with a certain amount of show and dignity! Her explanation of his popularity with the peasantry is that the nation has “but lately emerged from barbarism.” Would she explain the popularity of the English highwayman of the last century in the same way?

To attribute the pathetic element in the Magyar countenance and voice to the “union of their beloved fatherland with a foreign power” betrays rather exaggerated views

on this subject. That the same melancholy should characterize the voices of the gipsies and other races in Hungary is less surprising; but the noble Magyar has, in the long run, been able to take pretty good care of himself, and, in fact, his former high-handed treatment of these subject races was hardly consistent with his extreme sensitiveness where his own "rights" were concerned. The bitter feeling described as existing between the different races is, however, not wonderful when we recollect how short a time has elapsed since the civil war, and the cruelties perpetrated on all sides. In Transylvania matters seem to have softened down a little since Mr. Bonar wrote, nearly twenty years ago; but the incompatibilities of temper between Wallach and "Saxon"—who, by the way, if Fleming, did not come from the "Upper Rhine"—remain, apparently, much as they were. Our author's views are those of the irreconcilables, who cannot see that an independent Hungary is as impossible as an independent Ireland, and who regard the statesmanlike compromise of Déak as "cowardice" and "treachery." She "scarcely understands" how a Hungarian patriot like Andrássy could accept the premiership of Austria; but does not this, we are tempted to ask, prove that the writer "scarcely understands" the essential points of the problem? Indirectly she gives many proofs of the liberal spirit of the present Government. Portraits of Kossuth and other heroes of the revolution adorn the parliament house; revolutionary music is played freely everywhere, and the people are, she says, singularly impressionable to music. The Germans are nevertheless, according to our author, so unpopular in Hungary that they try to conceal their origin and to learn the Magyar tongue. Among the Wallach subjects of Hungary, however, for whom the power of Austria is a guarantee for equal rights, every one, she tells us, tries to be as German as possible. The English name is still popular; partly, perhaps, because the prevailing idea among the people is that England is a distant island which produces their coffee (which is always excellent) and their sugar!

We have ventured to differ from our author's reading of contemporary history, her acquaintance with which seems, in truth, not very thorough; but, passing over minor inaccuracies, what are we to say to her assertion that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries "the crescent replaced the cross on the cathedral" at Vienna? Truly, the historical sense is not everywhere equally developed. She objects to the term "Central Carpathians" that the mountains so called are near the end of the Carpathian range; but surely the Central Carpathians are merely the inner range, nearer to the "centre" of the kingdom? The writer of a book of travels is not bound to know the language of the country, but what she or he says about it ought to be correct. We regret, then, to find various Magyar words and expressions mistranslated, and well-known names and words throughout very inaccurately spelled.

Her social capacities as well as her descriptive powers are seen to great advantage in her account of the motley company assembled in the Danube and Save steamers, where the individual members of the party

displayed all the peculiar qualities and mutual animosities of the races they represented. On the banks she beheld the Bosnian peasant dressed in the "garment believed by the learned to be the very first that was invented," which is made, it seems, not of fig-leaves, but of grass. She also saw some of those "victims to impalement" with which those banks are garnished by the unspeakable Turk, and actually sketched one of them.

It is only natural that a writer who can throw a halo over the Hungarian plains should give a glowing account of the charms of the Carpathian Mountains. The latter, indeed, were the chief object of the journey for "F.," who, though seldom mentioned except as engaged in "throwing away the end of his cigar," seems to be not only a mountaineer, but a Latin scholar, which is still a great advantage to the traveller in Hungary. He also, indeed, makes a timely appearance on the scene in emergencies, as when the author, carried away by her ultra-Magyar proclivities, endeavours, in a manner hardly to be commended, to excite the ire of a long-suffering Austrian official. We feel, therefore, that "F." is, indirectly at least, entitled to a share of our gratitude for these attractive, if not in all points dependable, volumes.

Wells Cathedral: its Foundation, Constitutional History, and Statutes. Illustrated from various Records. Edited by Herbert Edward Reynolds, M.A. (Printed for the Editor.)

MR. REYNOLDS is doing his best to emulate Mr. Grosart in the rapidity with which he carries through the press such works as most men tremble to undertake at all. He has already laid his own cathedral library under contribution, and given to the world the curious 'Exeter Legenda Sanctorum,' which are now known to all students of ecclesiastical or, as he would probably prefer to call it, ecclesiological lore. If the style of editing can hardly be regarded as faultless, if the marks of haste and defective knowledge are more frequently apparent than could be wished, and if the arrangement of the materials set forth is awkward, still the service rendered by Mr. Reynolds to historians is so considerable, and the obligations under which he has laid them are so real, that they can afford to forgive much for the sake of that which they have gained. Mr. Reynolds has no connexion with Wells Cathedral; he has held the post of librarian at Exeter only a few years; but he has used his time so well and laboured so diligently that he has acquired considerable facility as a decipherer of MSS., and he is gradually becoming acquainted with the literature of religious art and ritual. Some men spend a lifetime in preparing themselves for bringing out works which never appear; their stores of erudition and piles of subsidiary excerpts perish with them, life and labour all wasted. Mr. Reynolds is not one of these—he learns as he goes along; and the result is that he has already won for himself a position of which he cannot soon be deprived.

The circumstances under which this book appears are significant. At the close of the seventeenth century a certain Nathaniel

Chyle, who was secretary to Dr. Peter Mew, the immediate predecessor of Bishop Ken in the see of Bath and Wells, being a man of much antiquarian taste and possessing some faculty for original research, determined to make the most of those opportunities which his position afforded him, and set himself to compose a history of Wells Cathedral. Twenty years after his death his papers, which were almost ready for the press, came into the possession of the Dean and Chapter, and they have remained from that day to this among the muniments, their existence known to few, their contents almost to none.

When the Royal Commission on Historical MSS. began its labours in 1869, the Dean and Chapter of Wells were among the first to lay open their archives for examination; and Mr. Riley, in the Report issued in 1870, gave a brief account of the principal MSS. which the Chapter had brought before his notice. Among the rest he reported upon Nathaniel Chyle's 'History of the Church of Wells,' describing it as "a folio paper volume containing about 600 pp., with a good index at the beginning, and written in the latter part of the seventeenth century." At the same time Mr. Riley noticed another MS., which goes by the name of the Liber Ruber, "from the reddened parchment with which the ancient boards in which it is bound are covered"; and he described this as "in part the oldest book probably among the Dean and Chapter's records." Mr. Riley evidently had not time to take anything more than a very cursory glance at the MS., and his report amounted to little more than saying that here was a volume that might prove of considerable interest and importance if only somebody would read it and find out what it contained. It does not appear that anything came of Mr. Riley's visit. The *vis inertiae* of Deans and Chapters is proverbial, and probably nothing would have come of it but that a little while after the Report was published Mr. Dickenson, a local antiquary much interested in the history of Wells, stumbled upon a MS. in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth which proved to be nothing less than a copy of the Ordinal and Statutes of the Church of Wells, made apparently at the request of Archbishop Laud, and which exactly supplied the want that had often been regretted, for the original from which the copy was made was assumed to have perished some two centuries ago.

Here, then, were three interesting and valuable documents which obviously deserved to be more widely known, and which were eminently calculated to assist those students of our institutions, happily now on the increase, who desire nothing more ardently than that the original authorities, from which alone true history can be derived, should be placed within their reach without note or comment.

The more widely it became known that the Chapter of Wells was in possession of MSS. of this character, the more the feeling grew that they should be printed. There were two difficulties in the way. The publication of the documents would cost money—say 300*l.*—and it was of course to be remembered that the first duties that Deans and Chapters have to perform are to themselves and their families; but the second difficulty was far more serious. There was

not a member of the Chapter—and a lay editor was not to be thought of—from the bishop to the last appointed vicar, who could read the Liber Ruber or any of the provokingly crabbed MSS. which would have to be ransacked while the work was going through the press. Yet it is said that canonries serve as retiring pensions and “prizes” for men of learning. At this point some wise man bethought him of the young librarian at Exeter, and the end of it was that Mr. Reynolds was accepted, for want of any one better or nearer, to do the work which the learned ecclesiastical corporation at Wells despaired of accomplishing.

“We must not look a gift horse in the mouth,” says the proverb, and it is therefore unwise to be censorious; but few who consult this volume will not regret that Chyle’s volume of six hundred pages of manuscript was not printed in its entirety, and that in its stead we should be put off with 198 closely printed folio pages of Mr. Reynolds’s somewhat clumsy abridgment of his author’s work. Mr. Reynolds calls this *medulla Chyli*; but some men’s dry bones are better than other men’s marrow.

The great value of this publication, however, which no shortcomings of any editor could destroy, lies in the fact that Wells is an instance of a cathedral church which never was under the influence of monks from its first foundation; that, on the contrary, it was served by a corporation of canons who were extremely jealous of, and in constant antagonism to, the monks of the abbey of Bath; and that in the history of Wells may be distinctly traced the history of that curious collegiate life which has survived in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and which has continued to exist at Wells, in its successive stages of enthusiastic adolescence, unhealthy development, inevitable decadence, and, must we add? picturesque senility, for six hundred years without a break. To this very day fragments of the old houses of the canons remain, so does the kitchen of the vicars choral as well as much of their college; and to this very day the jealousy between canons and vicars, it is whispered, still survives, and the old attempts to shirk residence and the squabbles of centuries back would reappear to-morrow if the publicity with which the nineteenth century is familiar could be removed but for a very little while. To be sure, celibacy has gone, and with it many grave scandals, of which this volume contains, as a matter of course, some flagrant instances. For men of the fourteenth century were no better, and not much worse, than they are in the nineteenth century; and if in our days a canonry might be gained by any well-connected gentlemanly person whose friends chose to make interest for him, and if the appointment only necessitated that the candidate should “resort to orders” and remain a bachelor, very possibly the morals of the cathedral precincts at Wells would be pretty much what they used to be. In truth, the members of canonical chapters usually receive little justice. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred imagine there was no difference between them and monks—monks whom they hated and despised most cordially. The fact is, they were men of the world, who rarely pretended to be pietists, who looked upon

their “residence” as a bore and their “chapels” as a nuisance, who lived to enjoy themselves in their glorious buildings and lovely grounds, and if they were fond of books, as they seldom were, amassed libraries, which they left behind them to the colleges of which they had been severally members. The relation of these canonical corporations to the monasteries, their social influence, their work in the education of the class of gentry just between the yeomanry and the nobility, their encouragement of art, the effects they produced upon the progress of music, sculpture, and architecture—matters in which we suspect that they were vastly more enthusiastic than the monastic bodies—all this has yet to be discussed by competent students. It is a chapter of unwritten history for which materials have yet to be collected, and to which such a volume as this of Mr. Reynolds will prove a highly important aid.

The King’s Missive, Mabel Martin, and Later Poems. By John Greenleaf Whittier. (Sampson Low, Marston & Co.)

The Whittier Birthday Book. Arranged by Elizabeth S. Owen. (Same publishers.)

THOUGH the elder company of American poets some years since sustained a serious loss by the death of Mr. Bryant, the veterans who are still left may fairly claim homage. Without entering into an estimate of the respective merits of Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Emerson, Dr. Holmes, and Mr. Whittier, it may at once be admitted that they are now household names in this country no less than in that of their birth. Of these Mr. Whittier seems to have claimed an unusual share of personal love. It is, indeed, the blending of high moral attributes with a sure and delicate imagination that constitutes the charm of his verse. Through his anti-slavery poems, which were a real influence in their time, there thrills the same unmistakable detestation of tyranny, the same passionate sympathy for wronged humanity, which we find in Mrs. Browning’s ‘Song for the Ragged Schools’ and ‘The Cry of the Children.’ Both writers were in earnest; they realized the suffering of classes in the same way that many persons, women especially, realize suffering only in the individual, growing proportionately callous as the wrong they should deprecate gains in enormity.

Poems designed to move masses, addressing themselves to many who are ignorant, to more who are unimaginative, must be, if they are to accomplish any good work, not only spontaneous, but simple and direct. The poetry of such appeals must be looked for in a strong central idea, in felicitously chosen epithets, and in that spiritual excitement which is the life blood of such work. These qualities are present in nearly all Whittier’s anti-slavery poems. It may here be remarked that his poem entitled ‘Massachusetts to Virginia,’ published many years ago, recalls Lord Macaulay’s ‘Armada.’ It is, however, nearly equal in vigour to that martial production. A few stanzas will show the remarkable resemblance we have noticed:—

A hundred thousand right arms were lifted up on high,—
A hundred thousand voices sent back their loud reply;

Through the thronged towns of Essex the startling summons rang,
And up from bench and loom and wheel her young mechanics sprang.

The voice of free, broad Middlesex,—of thousands as of one,—

The shaft of Bunker calling to that of Lexington,—
From Norfolk’s ancient villages, from Plymouth’s rocky bound

To where Nantucket feels the arms of ocean close her round;—

From rich and rural Worcester, where through the calm repose

Of cultured vales and fringing woods the gentle Nashua flows,

To where Wachusett’s wintry blasts the mountain larches stir,

Swelled up to Heaven the thrilling cry of “God save Latimer!”

And sandy Barnstable rose up, wet with the salt sea spray,—

And Bristol sent her answering shout down Narragansett Bay!

Along the broad Connecticut old Hampden felt the thrill,

And the cheer of Hampshire’s woodmen swept down from Holyoke Hill.

Still verse like this belongs rather to rhetoric than imagination, and when, as in the case of Mr. Whittier, a poet has acquired a distinct reputation for it, there is danger of such reputation overshadowing work of a finer kind. We are, therefore, glad to see in this new volume many poems which on purely imaginative grounds can rank with their author’s best achievements, though in one instance only has he here at all evinced that fine quality of weirdness which entitles ‘The Old Wife and the New’ to a decidedly high position among modern ballads.

‘The King’s Missive’ shows us how, in 1661, the rigorous Governor Endicott was arrested in his persecution of the Quakers by royal intervention. It is a simple, moving, self-contained poem, in which the reader has to admire the justice which makes the author accord to Endicott such meed of merit as may be granted to mistaken zeal. The most impressive poem in the book is ‘Mabel Martin.’ Mabel is the daughter of a supposed witch; those who have hanged her mother cruelly persecute herself, until Esch Harden, who is all important in the neighbourhood, takes her to be his wife. The story in itself possesses little, if anything, that is original; but that the poem has true pathos, and shows the self-identification of the author with his heroine, will be seen from the following passage:—

Dear God and Father of us all,
Forgive our faith in cruel lies,—
Forgive the blindness that denies!

Forgive Thy creature when he takes,
For the all-perfect love Thou art,
Some grim creation of his heart.

Cast down our idols, overturn
Our bloody altars; let us see
Thyself in Thy humanity!

Young Mabel from her mother’s grave
Crept to her desolate hearth-stone,
And wrestled with her fate alone;

With love, and anger, and despair,
The phantoms of disordered sense,
The awful doubts of Providence!

O, dreary broke the winter days,
And dreary fell the winter nights
When, one by one, the neighbouring lights

Went out, and human sounds grew still,
And all the phantom-peopled dark
Closed round her hearth-fire’s dying spark.

And summer days were sad and long,
And sad the unaccompanied eves,
And sadder sunset-tinted leaves,

And Indian Summer's airs of balm;
She scarcely felt the soft caress,
The beauty died of loneliness!

'St. Martin's Summer' has so true a charm in its own gentle, unobtrusive fashion, and is so steeped in an atmosphere of spiritual as well as external beauty, that we cannot resist a quotation:—

The sweet day, opening as a flower
Unfolds its petals tender,
Renews for us at noontide's hour
The summer's tempered splendour.

The birds are hushed; alone the wind,
That through the woodland searches,
The red-oak's lingering leaves can find,
And yellow plumes of larches.

But still the balsam-breathing pine
Invites no thought of sorrow,
No hint of loss from air like wine
The earth's content can borrow.

The summer and the winter here
Midway a truce are holding,
A soft, consenting atmosphere
Their tents of peace enfolding.

The silent woods, the lonely hills,
Rise solemn in their gladness;
The quiet that the valley fills
Is scarcely joy or sadness.

How strange! The autumn yesterday
In winter's grasp seemed dying;
On whirling winds from skies of grey
The early snow was flying.

And now, while over Nature's mood
There steals a soft relenting,
I will not mar the present good,
Forecasting or lamenting.

My autumn time and Nature's hold
A dreamy tryst together,
And, both grown old, about us fold
The golden-tissued weather.

I lean my heart against the day
To feel its bland caressing;
I will not let it pass away
Before it leaves its blessing.

The poems in this collection are by no means equal; some might have been advantageously omitted; but the best of them show that delicate apprehension of nature, that deep-seated sympathy with suffering mankind, that unwavering love of liberty and all things lovable, that earnest belief in a spirit of beneficence guiding to right issues the affairs of the world, that beautiful tolerance of differences—in a word, all those high qualities which, being fused with imagination, make Mr. Whittier, not indeed an analytical and subtle poet, nor a poet dealing with great passions, but what he is emphatically, the apostle of all that is pure, fair, and morally beautiful.

The aim of the 'Birthday Book' is to furnish extracts from the poet which are supposed to be appropriate to the birthdays of particular individuals. The system, however, of representing a poet by fragmentary examples can rarely do him justice. Writers like Carlyle or Emerson, who abound with significant and striking aphorisms, can bear with no great loss to have passages detached from their works; but in the case of Mr. Whittier, whose poems depend mainly for their effect upon continuity and completeness, the experiment cannot be carried out without serious disadvantage to the author. Readers depending on the examples in this 'Birthday Book' for their knowledge of Mr. Whittier will inevitably fail to estimate him at his best.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Faucit of Balliol. By Herman C. Merivale. 3 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Strange Chapman: a North of England Story. By W. Marshall, B.A. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

A Mere Chance. By Ada Cambridge. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

If Either—Which? By T. P. W. 2 vols. (Satchell & Co.)

Cynthia: a Tale of Two Lovers. 2 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

MR. MERIVALE'S novel is the narrative form of the story which he has dramatized in his play of 'The Cynic'; the difference being that, as the names indicate, the hero of the play subsides in the novel into the lower post of "villain." Probably the author was well advised in thus arranging. On the stage the character is invested with some of the interest which properly belongs to the actor; and so Count Lestrangle, plus Mr. Hermann Vezin, is quite competent to attract to himself the main interest of the piece. But on paper it is otherwise; and a third-rate Mephistopheles, having to rely on his own unaided qualities, is hardly sufficient as the central figure of a story. The weakness of his motive, upon which we remarked when criticizing the play, is at least equally apparent in the novel. If his design against Daisy's honour was formed with the view of revenging himself for the ill turn done him by John Brent, why should he persevere in it after the news of Brent's death was in his hands? If, again, his main object was merely the extraction from Lady Luscombe of the 10,000*l.* staked by her against her letters in his possession, surely the bet would be "off" when Daisy was again a free woman, whether she knew it or not? Further, it is difficult, as indeed Lestrangle himself recognizes, to admit the possibility of any letters so compromising that Lady Luscombe should be willing either to stake 10,000*l.* against them or to make herself, contrary to both her wishes and her interests, the tool of the man who has them. In the story which the Carthusian told Dumas, and in M. Claretie's last novel, the possession of compromising letters plays a great part; but in one case the woman is married, in the other she wishes to marry, and in either the letters in an enemy's hands are a serious danger to her. But in the present case Lady Luscombe is a widow, and has only scandal to fear at the worst; nor does the story give reason to suppose that that scandal could be of the most serious kind. All this, then, reduces the reader's interest in Count Lestrangle below the degree which the central figure of a story ought to arouse; and it becomes necessary to make him subordinate to another person in the novel, and important only by reason of the part which he plays in that person's history and the effect which he produces on his fortunes. Thus Faucit, who in the play is the Faust to Lestrangle's Mephistopheles—and be it remembered that in Goethe's drama Mephistopheles, from one point of view, is the central character—becomes in the novel the hero, and it is in him and his love story that the reader must be made to take an interest. Accordingly a great part of the first volume is taken up with the history of Faucit in his

Oxford days. He is represented as a Crichton of the real old sort: a sort of fixture in the university boat, the best tennis player of his day, a successful tutor, a rising man of letters, the idol of every undergraduate. It is truly refreshing to come across this kind of thing again, and the reader is naturally interested in the fortunes of such a hero. If he scarcely in later days comes up to his earlier promise, it is only the usual fate of university Crichtons. It is a pity that Mr. Merivale should have fallen into the mistake of dragging, not only his personality, but his personal grievances, into a novel which has many good points. Much of his dialogue, too, would have been better if less obviously intended for the stage. He should never forget that a reader has the power of going over the same page twice. Further, he ought not to misquote "Augustus Smalls"; ought to avoid such phrases as "deponent sayeth not," or "without form and void" (of a nose); and, above all, ought to verify his French accents and *cédilles*, and look out more sharply for mute *e's*. Want of attention to these latter points has spoiled a rather pretty copy of French verses.

'Strange Chapman' is written with strength and vigour, though its general effect is not very pleasing. The outline of the plot is founded on our old friend 'The Babes in the Wood,' though Strange and his sister ultimately meet with a happier fate than their prototypes. Mr. Marshall appears to draw on a large experience, for the action of the story ranges from New South Wales to Northumberland, and the characters are almost as varied as the scenery and incidents. Mr. Fossett, the northern parson, and his grim but trusty housekeeper are well-drawn characters, and the story of the buried mystery in the vicarage garden by the North Tyne is full of humour. The plots of the villain Mumford and the misgivings of his tool Eliza Scaife, the story of Sheffield "rattening," combined with the horror of the bursting reservoir, the mean disputes of the Sheffield parsons, all contribute to the making of the story, though they hardly tend to render it pleasant. The Sheffield scenes suffer somewhat by comparison with Mr. Charles Reade's treatment of the same subject. Nevertheless, 'Strange Chapman' is a well-told tale, full of interest and variety, though its realism is a little too painful and intense to give it very high rank as a work of art.

'A Mere Chance' is a well-told romance of modern life in Victoria. The outline of the story has often been used before. A girl is persuaded into an engagement with a very rich man who is her senior by forty years. Then she meets a hero and resolves to break the engagement. During the separation of the hero from the heroine she is made, by the manoeuvres of her friends, to believe that he has forgotten her. The engagement with her elderly admirer is renewed and the marriage takes place. Of course, the hero appears again, and the plot is discovered. Then the author leaves the beaten track and winds up her story in an effective and happy manner. The one point where all readers except very young girls will be a little disappointed is in the description of the hero. Of course, to the person who occupies that position a great deal must often be pardoned. But although his

manners and his talk are proved to be good, his chief attraction seems to have been an enormous moustache. The heroine at once saw that it was "a heavy, drooping, reddish moustache, which was the largest she had ever seen." The reader is reminded of this great moustache at least a dozen times, and would at last give a good deal to have it shaved. But it must be admitted that the possessor of it behaved very well indeed, that he made love very prettily, and that he silenced gossip with good taste and admirable decision. Lest the fact that the scene is laid in and near Melbourne should deter readers, it should be said that the story loses nothing by its setting. It does not depend much upon scenery; it is a novel of character, but the Victorian life gives a freshness to the incidents which they might have missed if the scene had been laid in London, or Manchester, or Paris. The interest would have been the same wherever the people had been placed; but if the author knows Melbourne best she certainly did very wisely in choosing it. Her style is decidedly pleasant. It is unobtrusive, being properly made the vehicle for the story, not for the author's ideas on all sorts of topics.

"Seldom or ever," to quote the writer, have we read a less artistic tale than T. P. W. modestly claims as his own. The conceptions of character are farcical, as those of one inexperienced in the world are apt to be, though in spite of crudities and vulgarities there are frequent gleams of humour in the strangely imagined situations. The hero is a young man who, to use a simile not unworthy of the style of the book, is like the proverbial donkey between two bundles of hay, or the classical Capt. Macheath. Ferdinand, the rich banker's son, first falls in love with a penniless girl, and afterwards with the squire's wealthy daughter. He is enabled to combine filial duty and worldly interest without doing permanent damage to the affections of the young lady he jilts, but this is certainly owing to no good conduct of his own. An element which is energetically comic is supplied by an impossible person, the wife of the curate. She is a rancorous scandalmonger, gossip, and scold, and it is her mission to set people by the ears. She is not often funny, and is certainly like nothing in life. Then there is the henpecked curate her husband, who except in his earnest piety has no counterpart, we should hope, in actual life. In some scenes the author shows a capacity for better things, as in one where the dying huntsman leaves his old whip with the curate, in trust for the man who, being a horseman, shall marry the old squire's daughter whom he taught to ride. But the pathos of this, genuine as it is, is rather impaired by the detailed scene at the deathbed, which a craftier workman would have left to the imagination. It is quite possible the author may yet do some good work, but pains are much required, especially to eradicate strained jocularity and occasional vulgarities of style. By the way, "I have happened an accident" is not ladylike English, though provincially correct enough.

To the ingenious writer of fiction, especially of first attempts in fiction, everything is possible, and nearly everything is permissible. The author of 'Cynthia' is very ingenious, and this will account for much

in her (?) story which would be only absurd if it were not daring and original. A prominent female character murders her husband, or connives at his murder, and "shortly after this event" marries one of the assassins. Separated from number two, but without waiting for his death, she plans a marriage with a third. Another female character engages herself to a youthful admirer within a week of the announcement of her husband's death. In short, nothing is allowed to stand in the way of these sorry intriguers; and, when the author herself (?) wishes to close her narrative with due regard to the proprieties, she does not hesitate to kill off four or five more of her creations in rapid succession, so as to clear the air for those who remain. 'Cynthia' is a novel which will give its readers many a hearty laugh, and this not always at the expense of its characters and incidents.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS.

Constantine the Great: the Union of the State and the Church. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)—Mr. Cutts has succeeded in making his book interesting, and this is nearly its sole merit. He has been singularly careless in getting up his facts and even in reading his own book. The most extraordinary contradictions exist within a limited number of pages. Thus on p. 18 he says of Galerius: "He was appointed to share the labours of Diocletian, and, to indicate this relation, the title of Jovius was assigned him"; and on p. 19, "Constantian was to share the labours of Maximian, which was indicated by the title of Hercules." On p. 111 he says, "As Diocletian had assumed something of the character of Jove and Maximian of Hercules and Galerius of Mars," &c.; and his note seems to indicate that he knows that it was Diocletian who assumed the name of Jovius. We cannot understand how the writer contrived to make such gross mistakes as those that occur in the first sentence. Indeed, the whole sentence is one gross blunder. Perhaps the worst chapter in the whole book is the one devoted to the account of Britain. On p. 5 he says: "And still another wall built by Hadrian, across the narrow neck of land between the Firth of Forth and the Firth of Clyde, secured the province of Britain from the barbarous Caledonian tribes." On p. 29 he says: "Agricola (A.D. 84 [wrong date]) had curbed the Caledonian tribes by a chain of forts across the narrow isthmus between the Forth and Clyde, which, in the time of the Emperor Antoninus, had been further strengthened by an earthen rampart. Hadrian, when he visited the island, had erected a second and stronger line of fortification across the southern isthmus, between the mouth of the Solway and the mouth of the Tyne." Among other remarkable statements in this chapter we find that Julius Caesar overran Britain in B.C. 65 and 64, and that Burghead, Dealgin Ross, and Dumbarton are south of the Clyde and Forth. Mr. Cutts has not taken the trouble to examine many authorities, and therefore he might have dealt fairly with them; but his way of using them deserves reprehension. When he quotes long passages word for word, as he does frequently from Eusebius, no one can blame him and his readers will thank him. But his conduct towards Gibbon and modern authorities is more than questionable. Take one instance. Gibbon writes: "It is uncertain whether Maximian was previously acquainted with the conspiracy; but as soon as the standard of rebellion was erected at Rome, the old emperor broke from the retirement where the authority of Diocletian had condemned him to pass a life of melancholy solitude, and concealed his returning ambition under the disguise of paternal tenderness. At

the request of his son and of the senate he condescended to reassume the purple. His ancient dignity, his experience, and his fame in arms added strength as well as reputation to the party of Maxentius." Mr. Cutts writes thus: "It is uncertain whether the old Emperor Maximian was previously acquainted with the conspiracy; but, as soon as it broke out, he left his retirement and came to Rome; at the request of his son and of the senate, gladly reassumed the purple; and gave them the aid of his experience of affairs, his influence with the soldiers, and his military skill." Whole pages are manufactured out of Gibbon in this style without any special acknowledgment.

Contributions to a New Revision; or, Critical Companion to the New Testament. By Robert Young, LL.D. (Edinburgh, Young & Co.)—It is to be feared that the public are already wearied with hearing of or seeing revisions of the New Testament, revisions of revision, criticisms upon the Convocation revision, praises of it and the opposite, papers upon its merits, articles based upon it in magazines or newspapers, and such like. No doubt the work of the Revisers needs revision, but the time is distant for such emendation as will effectually displace it. Dr. Young's notes are meant to supply what he calls a practical *rade mecum* to the student of the New Testament. They attempt to secure a greater amount of uniformity in the rendering of the Greek words, as also of the Greek tenses and particles. In his opinion the Revised Version has failed to do so in numberless cases. To make his work more interesting, as he says, the chief renderings of the Revised Version and of the suggested emendations of the American Committee are included, the letters E. and A. being prefixed to mark them. The following examples show his method:—"Selfsame, or very, that ye grieved according to God, how much diligence (E. earnest care) it wrought out in you, yea defence, yea indignation, yea fear, yea (E.) longing, yea zeal, yea (E.) avenging (or full justice), in every way ye set yourselves together, to be (E.) pure in the business" (2 Cor. vii. 11). In the next specimen the American emendations are noted as well as those of the English Committee: "They that will, (E.) desire, (A.) are minded, or those counselling to be rich do fall into a trial and a snare, and many thoughtless and hurtful overdesires, which sink men into an overthrow and destruction" (1 Tim. vi. 9). The following is the author's own rendering, unenumbered with the marks of others: "Of, lit. out of whom is the Christ, as concerning the flesh, God being over all, well spoken of to the ages" (Romans ix. 5). Again, Ephes. v. 26 is thus given: "Sanctify, or hallow it, having cleansed it with (or by) the laving of the water in (or by) a saying." Nothing is said about the Greek text which the Revisers ambitiously and needlessly attempted to construct; nor is it stated what text Dr. Young translates from, though it would appear to be the received one. We doubt whether the author of the little book be competent for the work of a good translator. Literal baldness characterizes his renderings, which are often incorrect. His use of the article and of the tenses cannot be approved in many instances. The whole work resembles that of a self-taught man who has had no university training and is unfamiliar with classical Greek. It is of little use, and will scarcely fail to mislead those who may rely upon it implicitly. He has certainly corrected the Revisers' volume in some places, but his notes contain so much that is trifling as to make them all but valueless. Is it of the slightest importance to say of the Philippian gaoler that he "laved" Paul and Silas for *washed* them, or to give the rendering "strokes" as an alternate for *stripes*? In Acts xvi. 12 "wearing away" or "rubbing through" may be a very literal rendering of *diatriphentes*; but when the word is accompanied with "certain days" it is inadvisable either to change "abiding," or to give

an etymologically literal signification that cannot be employed according to good English usage. The author is capable of better things than the notes before us. In translating or annotating the Greek Testament he is unsuccessful.

MR. HERSHON has produced another volume of extracts from the Talmud, extracts which he styles *Treasures of the Talmud*. This title is evidently in contradiction with his statement in the preface that "the Talmud has its attractions, and they are neither few nor small, but its moral poverty sadly detracts from its charms, and, in fact, serves to make it unsightly." In our opinion his treasures might well have remained hidden. The passages which he translates arbitrarily, selected and detached from the context, are as unintelligible as those which we noticed in his former volume, 'A Talmudic Miscellany,' although his classification in the present volume according to subjects is not so absurd as that according to numbers, which he adopted in his previous volume. The translator persists in his barbarous and incorrect transliteration of the original words, paying no heed to reviews in which his mistakes have been pointed out. He continues to translate from a single edition of the Talmud, without taking the trouble to examine the various readings so elaborately given by Rabbi N. Rabinowicz. His arrangement of the Talmudical books is once more unchronological, and he quotes again works by authors of the sixteenth century as if they were of the same authority as the Talmud. His translation relies again on the authority of Rashi, who, according to modern researches, is by no means always correct. Thus, for instance, he translates the word *Gilyonim* (Talmud of Bab. Shabbath, fol. 116a) "the yet unwritten materials for a book," whilst it means the Evangelia. He is not yet aware that Nahum ish Gimzoo means Nahum, a native of the town Gimzo, which he could have found even in Reland's 'Palestine.' When Rabbis give various applications of Biblical passages, although we confess that in many cases they torture the words, they do so on the authority of various readings which they had before them. Mr. Hershon simply says, "It is most certainly a misstatement." The misstatement, however, is on his side. Thus, for instance, when R. Huna explains the passage, Isaiah lviii. 7, "It is not to deal thy bread to the hungry," by "It is not to investigate before you give your bread to the hungry," saying that the reading in Isaiah is not פָּרַשׁ, but פָּרַשׁ, it is not a misstatement, as Mr. Hershon imagines it to be, it being a fact that in Kennicott's collation of the Old Testament we find that not less than thirty-five MSS. have the reading פָּרַשׁ. By the help of such blunders, which occur too frequently in his translation, and more especially in his commentary, Mr. Hershon will no doubt attain the object which he says he has in view, viz., "to undeceive the Jews of their false estimate of the Talmud."

Des Origines du Christianisme Unitaire chez les Anglais. Par G. Bonet-Maury. (Paris, Fischbacher.)—This is an interesting and thoughtful treatise on a somewhat obscure point of ecclesiastical history. The rise of the Unitarians as a distinct English sect is, of course, well known, but long before Priestley wrote, or Essex Street Chapel was founded, there was a good deal of latent Unitarianism in the country. Sometimes it was unconscious, as when Presbyterian congregations found themselves gradually growing indifferent to the ordinary doctrines of orthodoxy. Occasionally it was the speculation of some theologian or philosopher, now put forth tentatively, and now openly avowed. Unitarianism (the word itself is of later date) had its martyrs in the reign of Edward VI. Later on, Milton wrote his great essay 'De Doctrina Christiana,' and later on, as Voltaire says, "le grand Newton faisait à cette opinion l'honneur de la favoriser." Modern Unitarians, not unwilling perhaps to strengthen an unpopular

position by the aid of illustrious names, have also professed to include both Falkland and Chillingworth among the early adherents of their faith. The question that M. Bonet-Maury tries to solve is how the seeds of Unitarianism first took root in England. He contends that they did not come from Holland or from Germany (as is commonly supposed), but from Italy, and that the Italians themselves owed them, in part at least, to the teaching of two Spaniards, Valdez and Servetus. However this may be, it is undeniable that the views of the Socini (we are not so sure as to those of Ochino) had considerable influence in England, though we can hardly admit that English Unitarianism "est une conception de quelques Protestants espagnols et italiens, apportée par eux à l'Eglise des Etrangers de Londres, vers le milieu du XVI^e siècle." One curious point connected with the history of Unitarianism is its very local character. Theological critics so different as Dr. Newman and Mr. Morley have remarked that the optimistic rationalism of which Unitarianism is the chief representative seems mainly to flourish at our great commercial centres, and beyond them it takes no real root. In America it is powerful at Boston, influential at New York, and there it almost stops. Only in one part of Europe out of England has the Socinian influence still some organized power, and that is with the Szeklers of Transylvania, where whole village communities are grouped (strangely enough) under one Unitarian episcopate. M. Bonet-Maury more than once alludes to some articles on the writings of Ochino and other early foreign heretics by the Rev. Alexander Gordon, of Belfast. We have a strong impression that these articles are worth reprinting, and, at any rate, this branch of the history of theological thought deserves more attention than it has yet received.

Novum Testamentum Græce; recensiois Tischendorfianæ ultimum textum cum Tregellesiano et Westcottii-Hortiano, contulit et brevi annotatione critica additisque locis parallelis illustravit Oscar de Gebhardt. (Leipzig, Tauchnitz.)—Greek Testaments with a new text are superabundant, not only in Germany but England. The principles of Lachmann prevail, so that the usual endeavour is to get a text conformed to the most ancient MSS. The passion for antiquity is great among critics addicted to this department of literature; and the state of the text in the fourth and fifth centuries is pretty clear. Whether the original readings have been brought to light in the majority or most important of cases may possibly admit of doubt. The present edition exhibits Tischendorf's latest text with the variations of the editions published by Tregelles and by Drs. Westcott and Hort. In Germany the standard text is that of the Leipzig professor; the volume before us shows the differences between it and those issued in England. It will be more acceptable to German than to English scholars. De Gebhardt, who is a most competent editor, prefixes *praemonenda* explanatory of what he has done in the work. A very useful part of it is the collection of marginal references. Whether the learned critic does not attach more importance to the British labourers than the intrinsic value of their doings deserves, admits of doubt, since their departures from the German's text are commonly for the worse. The volume is clearly and beautifully printed, as might have been expected from the press of Tauchnitz.

DR. GRAETZ, of Breslau, has just brought out his long-expected translation of the Psalms (Breslau, Schottländer). Another volume, containing the introduction and the commentary, will follow. Of course it is impossible to estimate the value of this new translation before knowing the text that the author has framed. Thus, for instance, when Dr. Graetz translates the passage נִשְׁקוּ בָר (Ps. ii.), "Kiss the son," by "Haltet an der Warnung fest," we are at a loss to discover, without his commentary,

what emendation in the text he has proposed or how his translation can be justified.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE publication of *The Manners of the Aristocracy*, "by One of Themselves" (Ward, Lock & Co.), is probably due to the success of the series of handbooks of which 'The Manners and Tone of Good Society' was the first. It is, however, inferior to those manuals. The author of them did contrive to be lively and at times almost amusing. She seemed to have some sense of the absurdity of her subject, but the aristocratic author of the new work on manners is altogether too serious. The earlier writer gave some information which was undoubtedly useful. It is convenient to be told how much claret cup will be wanted for one hundred guests. At least it saves the trouble of doing the rule of three sum, which must present itself in this form: if one person in the course of an afternoon will drink two tumblerfuls of claret cup, how many jugfuls will one hundred drink? The data in such a question are necessarily a little vague, and it is as pleasant to be able to look at the answer as it was in one's schooldays to look at the end of one's "Colenso." The aristocratic author, on the other hand, rarely ventures upon any but the most obvious advice. For instance, one hardly wants to be told that it is not necessary to go to a picnic in a tall hat and a frock-coat. It is true that the book does not appear to contain many blunders. In the chapter on "Addresses of Letters" there are certainly two. We are told to address the younger sons of earls and all the sons of viscounts and barons as "The Hon. —, Esquire," and judges as "Right Honourable."

MESSRS. WARD & LOCK send us a new edition of *Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information*. As a cheap work of reference for popular use this book deserves high praise. It contains a large amount of information, which is given in a sensible, straightforward way. The articles are sound if necessarily short, and Mr. Emerson, the editor, displays a more critical spirit than Mr. Vincent has done in revising 'Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.' Of course only a selection of names can be given, but we think that the editor has been somewhat unfair to the noted men of the Civil War. Sir R. Hopton, Sir M. Langdale, Skippon, and Goring are omitted; so are several Tudor worthies, but not more than in many dearer books. Painters are better treated than in most popular encyclopædias. Mantegna, however, is absent. The work of revision has been carefully done; still some slips remain. Diekirch is styled "an old town of Holland," apparently because the King of Holland is Grand Duke of Luxembourg. M. Michel Chasles is given among the living; and though the 'Dictionary' mentions the death of Philaret Chasles, it says, "He is also a Professor of Languages and European Literature in the modern College of France." "Modern College of France" is an odd phrase.—Another excellent work of reference sent to us by Messrs. Ward & Lock is the *Book of Farm Management*, a cyclopædia full of information about rural matters, and well adapted for popular use.

WE are glad to see that Mr. Dowden has reprinted his excellent edition of *Shakspeare's Sonnets*, with somewhat fuller notes than appeared in the "Parchment Edition," and without the frontispiece which disfigured an otherwise pretty book. This volume is the best piece of Shakspearean criticism Mr. Dowden has yet achieved. Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. are the publishers.—A nice little book for popular reading, if a little tawdry in style, is also on our table, *The England of Shakspeare*, compiled by Mr. E. Goadby, and published by Messrs. Cassell in their "Shilling Library."

WE have to thank Messrs. Cassell & Co. for the fourth issue of their *Educational Year Book*, a most valuable work of reference; Mr. Bosworth

for his *Clergy Directory*, which steadily improves; Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. for *The India List*, an exhaustive work in its way, excellently arranged; Messrs. May & Co. for their *Press Manual*; and Messrs. Longman for Dr. Crawley's useful *Handbook of Competitive Examinations*, which has reached its third issue.

MESSRS. WHITTAKER & Co. send us a *Handy Dictionary of Mythology*, well adapted to the use of every-day readers.

The publishers of *Kottabos* have just issued a new number, the first of their fourth volume. This publication is a curiosity in more ways than one. For twelve years *Kottabos* has appeared with unvarying regularity, and if it has not always contained something of conspicuous merit, on the other hand it would be difficult to find a number in which some contribution was not above, and often much above, mediocrity. The exuberant fun of our Irish friends does not seem to be affected by the clouds in their political atmosphere, and the graduates of Trinity College think it quite consistent with his dignity that one of their Fellows, and he, too, the Professor of Greek in the University of Dublin, should stand forth as the editor of their rollicking *vers de société*, written "in all the languages of the rainbow," as one of them put it, "except Irish."

We have received from M. Quantin, of Paris, a work by M. Alphonse Bertrand, chief clerk of the Senate, called *L'Organisation Française*. It is a most useful handbook to the system of government and administration in France. The account it contains of M. Cocheret's recent reforms in the French postal and telegraph services will be read with some envy in this country, where the Treasury keeps the Post Office in bondage, refuses to let it leave to sink capital in profitable extension of business, looks upon it as a mere revenue department, and treats the Postmaster-General, who ought to be a great minister, as a Treasury clerk.

We have on our table *The Eastern Menace*, by Col. A. Cory (Kegan Paul),—*Limen Latinum*, a Latin Book for Beginners, by C. H. Gibson (Relfo Brothers),—*Exercises in Latin Syntax and Idiom*, by E. B. England (Macmillan),—*The Trojan Women* of Euripides, by F. A. Paley (Bell),—*How to Read Music*, by the late J. Curwen (Tonic Sol-fa Agency),—*Sounds and their Relations*, by A. M. Bell (Trübner),—*Four-Handed Chess*, by Capt. G. H. Verney (Routledge),—*Easy Star Lessons*, by R. A. Proctor (Chatto & Windus),—*"After this Life—What Next?"* by P. Russell (Mack),—*Ideality in the Physical Sciences*, by B. Peirce (Boston, U.S., Brown & Co.),—*Talks with the People by Men of Mark*, Vol. II. *President Garfield*, edited by the Rev. C. Bullock ('Home Words' Office),—*Pebbles from the Brook*, by the Rev. R. Newton (Edinburgh, Nimmo),—*Sketches by a Curate*, by R. Overton (Newman),—*Legends of the Heart*, by G. Bendall (Holmes),—and *The Morn that Cometh* (Virtue).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Balfour's (Rev. W. P.) *Pilgrim Chimes for the Weeks of the Year*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Bright's (Rev. W.) *Notes on the Canons of the First Four General Councils*, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Mordaunt's (Rev. O.) *Nearer to Thee*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

History.

- Ennor's (F. S.) *The Queen's Speeches in Parliament from her Accession to the Present Time*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Macleod's (J.) *Text-Book of the Constitutional History of England*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Rogers's (J. E. T.) *History of Agriculture and Prices in England*, Vols. 3 and 4, 8vo. 50/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

- Arnold's (J. T. B.) *Palms and Temples, being Notes of a Four Months' Voyage upon the Nile*, 8vo. 12/ cl.
Bryce's (Rev. Prof.) *Manitoba, its Infancy, Growth, and Present Condition*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Coote's (W.) *Wanderings South and East*, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Wood's (Rev. F. H.) *Sweden and Norway*, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Foreign Countries and British Colonies.)

Philology.

- Anecdota Oxoniensia, Classical Series, Vol. 1, Part 1: The English Manuscripts of the Nicomachean Ethics, described by J. A. Stewart, 4to. 3/6 swd.
Euripides' *Helena*, edited, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by C. S. Jerram, 12mo. 3/ cl. swd.
Schinzel's (E.) *Child's First German Course*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 swd.

Science.

- Allen's (A. H.) *Practice of Commercial Organic Analysis*, Vol. 2, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Cooke's (J. P.) *Scientific Culture, and other Essays*, 12mo. 4/ Kinn's (S.) *Moses and Geology, or the Harmony of the Bible with Science*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Muir's (T.) *Treatise on the Theory of Determinants*, 7/6 cl.
Sharp's (P.) *Flax, Tow, and Jute Spinning*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Stillman's (J. D. B.) *The Horse in Motion, as shown by Instantaneous Photography*, 4to. 50/ cl.

General Literature.

- Bird's (H. E.) *Chess Practice*, 8vo. 2/6 cl. swd.
Council of Canterbury (The), by Author of 'Flight at Dame Europa's School', cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.
English Work and Song amid the Forests of the South, by an Englishman, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Grant's (Miss) *One May Day, a Sketch in Summer Time*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
London University Matriculation Papers, with Translations, Answers, and Solutions, Jan., 1882, by S. Barlet, 3/6 swd.
Love the Debt, by Basil, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Massy's (B.) *My Red Cross Knight*, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
More than Kin, a Novel, by M. F., cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Wingfield's (Hon. L.) *Gehenna, or Havens of Unrest*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

- Tutonis, Monachi O.S.B., *Opuscula*, ed. W. Rubatscher, 2m. 20.

Drama.

- Fastenrath (J.) *Calderon in Spanien*, 4m.
Fölsch (A.) *Theaterbrande*, 1m.

History and Biography.

- Doebner (R.) *Leibnizens Briefwechsel mit dem Minister v. Bernstorff*, 2m. 40.
Flögel (V.) *Geschichte d. Semitischen Alterthums in Tabellen*, 3m. 50.

Science.

- Jacobsen (E.) *Chemisch-technisches Repertorium*, Part 1, 2m. 80.
Pohl-Pincus (J.) *Untersuchungen ü. die Wirkungsweise der Vaccination*, 5m. 60.
Schellen (H.) *Die Magnet- u. Dynamo-elektrischen Maschinen*, 16m.
Sundman (G.) *Finnische Vögelier, abgebildet*, Text v. J. A. Palmén, Parts 1 to 3, 15m.

PROF. MASSON'S MONOGRAPH ON DE QUINCEY.

13, Paternoster Row, Feb. 13, 1882.

BRIEFLY let me state Dr. Japp's connexion with the 'Life of De Quincey.' That work was in no way the conception of Dr. Japp. He simply had a commission from me to do a piece of work, which he did creditably enough, and for which I paid him. All the original matter—letters, &c.—was placed in his hands by Mr. De Quincey's daughters (through my introduction), by my father, and by myself, and he neither had nor has any proprietary interest in the work. In this case, therefore, he can afford to be generous with another person's property. Dr. Japp is an accomplished *littérateur* who has recently entered the lists as a publisher. In the former capacity he may have an idea that an author, like the busy bee, is free to "gather honey all the day from every opening flower"; but longer experience as a publisher may open his mind to the fact that there is such a thing as property in the copyright of a book, any substantial infringement of which ought to be regarded in the same light as purloining copies of a book.

Having disposed of Dr. Japp's "protest," and dismissed it as of no relevancy in the present instance, I now come to my charge of piracy against Prof. Masson and Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It practically remains unanswered, and the fact of these gentlemen shielding themselves under Dr. Japp's wing may be taken as sufficient evidence of an unwarrantable use having been made of my property, which they can in no way defend, except by introducing a "protest" from one who has no proprietary interest whatever in the matter. What would Messrs. Macmillan & Co. think of an author whom they had commissioned and paid to do a certain piece of work giving his consent, from whatever motive, to another to appropriate what had become their property, and "protesting" against them protecting their interests?

My practical remedy lies elsewhere, so after this *exposé* in your columns it is not likely that

I shall trouble you with a further communication on the subject, unless any fresh issue should be raised. And, in conclusion, I feel sure that no candid or impartial person who might take the trouble to investigate the matter would accuse me of "untenable pretensions," to use Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s phrase. JOHN HOGG.

NOTES FROM OXFORD.

February, 1882.

THE result of the election to the Bodleian librarianship was certainly a surprise, and may turn out to be an agreeable surprise. Mr. Nicholson has won a high reputation for administrative energy and zeal, and there is plenty of room in the Bodleian for the exercise of such qualities. We may venture to hope, however, that he will keep steadily in mind the important difference between Bodley's Library and that which he has just left. The Bodleian is, and ought always to remain, a library for the student rather than for the general reader, and it is the student and the interests of serious study that its librarian must chiefly consider. His endeavours should be directed not so much to the multiplication of mechanical contrivances for the benefit of the casual amateur as to making its priceless treasures as available as possible for purposes of research, and to keeping it in all the departments of learning on a level with the highest knowledge. In this attempt Mr. Nicholson is fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Neubauer, whose great attainments, wide scholarly sympathies, and unwearying diligence have won for him the hearty gratitude of every frequenter of the library. Thanks to his exertions many of the gaps which astonished and perplexed inquirers have been filled up, many hidden treasures brought to light or their real value discovered, while no scholar ever applied to him in vain for advice, assistance, or encouragement. It will be thoroughly discreditable to the authorities if they do not promptly and substantially recognize his great services.

A few weeks will now decide the fate of the new statutes for the university and colleges. Those of us who heartily disapprove of very much in the scheme are met by the difficulty of finding any middle course between the two extremes of accepting or rejecting the statutes *en bloc*. Unless some means can be found of moving the omission of particular statutes or parts of statutes without interfering with the rest, and some machinery created which could authorize the temporary arrangements necessary until the final revision of the whole scheme shall have been completed, we shall have to swallow the pill, and set ourselves at once to see what can be done by gradual internal reforms to carry out our wishes.

The Professor of Archaeology, to be appointed next year, will find plenty of work to do. At the present moment there is probably no university, or even school of repute, where the very existence of such a study as archaeology is so completely without official recognition. At Cambridge there are systematic courses of lectures, a small but growing apparatus of objects, and the subject has its proper place in the Classical Tripos. Here we have, indeed, below ground in dusty cellars or locked up in cupboards, a varied and valuable collection of antiques, but, thanks to the darkness and general difficulty of access, they for the most part "rest in unvisited graves." From the minute-books of the Hebdomadal Council it would be easy to exhume the records of memorials praying for improvement in this matter, of committees which sat upon the memorials, and of reports presented by the committees; but memorials, committees, and reports have all passed into oblivion with the antiques they sought to rescue. Here and there good work has been effected. In the Ashmolean Museum, thanks to its energetic keeper, the collections have been arranged in order, labelled, and catalogued; but this is only a small part of what has to be

done. An attempt is now being made by private subscription to provide a small typical collection of casts, and yet one more report is in course of preparation on the original treasures belonging to the university. We may expect, too, before long to have from the hand of Prof. Michaelis a full and accurate description of these treasures, not unaccompanied by some wholesome criticisms on their existing condition. It may be long before we can build a proper archaeological museum, but we can and ought, without delay, to catalogue what we possess, and to remove the more valuable objects to some place where they can be seen and cared for. Nor, in the interests of archaeological study, ought we to allow the good example set by the temporary institution of a travelling studentship to bear no fruit. The experiment has been justified by its results, and there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of repeating it. Lastly, we must insist on the formal recognition of archaeology in our regular curriculum of study. With a professor here in work, the "headless cause" will find its natural head, and these elementary reforms at least should be carried through.

I am glad to say that the state of Prof. Henry Smith's health, though still a source of anxiety to his friends, shows signs of improvement. M. Gennadius's many friends in England will learn with pleasure that the honorary degree of D.C.L. will be conferred upon him next week, when he visits Oxford in company with the Archbishop of Corfu.

CHATTERTON.

Bristol, Feb. 10, 1882.

AFTER Mr. Ingram wrote in the *Athenæum* (December 17th, 1881) that "some more satisfactory evidence" should be produced as to the maiden name of the poet's mother being "Sarah Young," as recorded in the Chatterton quarto, I sent you an extract from the marriage register of Chipping Sodbury which proved that that was her name, and at the same time I supplied other information not to be found in the biographies of Chatterton.

In last week's *Athenæum* Mr. Ingram, for the second time, animadverts upon the variation of a year in the date of the marriage as given in the two records. This discrepancy did not escape my notice. That the truth might be ascertained, a copy of the marriage certificate was sent entire, leaving the point in question for further inquiry. As all the other dates in the inscriptions in the Chatterton quarto have now been proved to be accurate, I hope ultimately to show that this one is also, which dates the marriage as having been "on Monday, the 25 day of April, in the year 1748." The 25th of April in 1749—the year of the marriage as given in the Sodbury register—fell on a Tuesday. Mary Chatterton was born in File Street in the latter year, her father then being master of the free school in that street, and also sub-chantor of Bristol Cathedral (at the time when the distinguished author of the 'Analogy' was bishop), which offices he held till his death. Can it be conceived that five weeks after her baptism in Redcliff Church her parents were married at Sodbury; and that this delayed wedding occurred in the very town in which fourteen years of her father's life had been passed?

The statement on the Chatterton tombstone, in St. Mary Redcliff Churchyard, that Mary Newton (the above-named Mary Chatterton) was at the time of her death "aged fifty-three years," is erroneous. As she was born "the 14th day of February, 1748/9" (i.e., 1749 present computation), and died "23rd February, 1804," her true age—after deducting the eleven days dropped in September, 1752, through the alteration of the calendar—was fifty-four years and 363 days. When Jacob Bryant visited Mrs. Chatterton and her daughter in 1781, the latter told him she was "somewhat more than three years older than her brother" [the poet, born November 20th, 1752] (Bryant's 'Observations

on Rowley,' 1781, p. 521). This statement agrees with the above-cited record of her birth from the Chatterton quarto, and with the entry of her burial in the register of St. Mary Redcliff, a copy of which the vicar (Archdeacon Norris) has kindly sent me; it is as follows: "Burials. 1804. Mary Newton, February 27th, age fifty-five."

This proves beyond doubt that the age "fifty-three" on the tombstone is an error for "fifty-five." As the inscription containing this blunder is one of the authorities quoted by Dr. Wilson, Mr. Ingram, and other writers on Chatterton, I assume it has escaped detection. I intend shortly to produce a fac-simile of the inscriptions in the Chatterton quarto, accompanied by some new information on the subject.

WILLIAM GEORGE.

HISTORICAL RESEARCHES IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

IN 1878 I published in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv. p. 279, 'Notes on an Effigy attributed to Richard Wellesborne de Montfort, and other Sepulchral Memorials in Hughenden Church.' Since that time Hughenden has become, in a certain sense, famous, and Mr. R. S. Downs, anxious, perhaps, for a share in the renown of this obscure village, has lately published, in the 'Records of Buckinghamshire,' vol. v. p. 176, 'The History of Hughenden.' It may be expedient and salutary to call attention to the manner in which a large portion of the materials for the history—not a history, let it be observed—has been brought together; and that this may be done in the simplest way, I am constrained to raise the historian of Hughenden to the well-merited dignity of a place in some historical parallels.

Having, however, been made use of so very freely, the examples can only be limited, and I may, therefore, premise that every word of my account of the second, third, and fourth sons of Simon de Montfort is incorporated into the history, and proceed at once to the fifth son, Richard.

Mr. Hartshorne.

"Of the fifth son, Richard, Dugdale makes no mention; and Brooke, in his 'Catalogue of Nobility,' says that Edward and Richard, sons of Simon de Montfort, died young," &c. —P. 279.

"There is no notice of Richard de Montfort in any of the Calendars of Inquisitions or Patent Rolls, but there is a mention in a Close Roll of 49 Henry III. (1244), of a grant by the king to Richard de Montfort, son of Simon, Earl of Leicester, of fifteen head of deer in Sherwood Forest to stock his park—where is not mentioned." —P. 280.

".....We still have the Close Roll entry, showing not only that Simon de Montfort had a son Richard, whose existence Dugdale ignores, but that he was in favour with the king at a time when his father and brothers were in open war against the crown, for the year before the battle of Evesham fifteen head of deer were granted to him from a royal forest." —P. 283.

Continuing, Mr. Downs is kind enough to appropriate my words and arguments as to the direct connexion of Richard Wellesborne with Hughenden; for instance, I say, at p. 283, "This is reasonable enough as far as it goes, and is corroborated by the heraldry of the effigy." The historian echoes at p. 201, but in much grander style, "This conjecture possesses some degree of probability, and is supported by the heraldry on his effigy in the church." The complacent scribe then blandly remarks, on p. 202: "I think it will be patent to every one who reads the above account of Richard de Montfort that Simon, Earl of Leicester, had a son named Richard, that he had property upon which he resided at Hughenden, and that he assumed the name of Wellesbourne." It would appear from

this slipshod English that Simon de Montfort was not slain at Evesham, but lived under an assumed name at Hughenden. This is something so extremely original that it may be gladly welcomed as Mr. Downs's very own.

The following parallels show the author in his heraldic capacity:—

Mr. Hartshorne. "Thus we have at Hughenden, in addition to the historical points which are involved, a most interesting display of heraldry, heraldic differences and devices; and it is probable that no five effigies in any parish church in the kingdom exhibit such valuable illustrations of cadency."—P. 285.

Mr. Downs. "We may safely affirm that no other church in this county, and very few throughout the whole kingdom, contains such important memorials of the past as we have here in these five effigies. Besides the historical points involved, they exhibit an interesting display of heraldic bearings scarcely to be equalled in any parish church, and present an almost unique example of the development and growth of heraldic devices," &c.—P. 218.

Mr. Downs's safe affirmation will, perhaps, not be wondered at. His monumental manner may now be indicated:—

Mr. Hartshorne.

"The effigy is executed in a light red stone, and represents a powerful and lifelike figure. There is no departure from the usual manner of representing the deceased at this period, but there is an amount of repose and vigour about the statue which is extremely striking, and we may justly admire the dignity which it presents."—P. 287.

"Upon a high tomb, in an arched recess in the south wall of the chapel, is a ghastly representation of a full-sized corpse, stretched upon a winding sheet or shroud, which partly envelops it. The sternum or breast bone is hollowed out in the shape of a 'mythic oval,' containing a little figure, with the hands elevated. This represents the departed soul, and may be compared with a similar object in the hands of a knight of the fifteenth century in the church of Minster, Isle of Sheppey; on the breast are eight incised crosses. The figure shows considerable power of sculpture and knowledge of anatomy, and is of a kind not unusually found in most cathedral churches. Here, as elsewhere, the foolish legend is attached that both the deceased endeavoured to fast for forty days. These repulsive memorials were no doubt intended to convey a salutary lesson to the living, and are striking instances of the terrors with which death was associated in the minds of our forefathers."—P. 289.

Mr. Downs.

"The figure is executed in light red stone, and is the most life-like and best cut of the whole series, and is justly admired for its striking delineation of expression and the combination of vigour and repose which it exhibits."—P. 220.

"Upon an altar tomb in a circular arched recess at the south-west corner of the Montfort Chapel is an effigy of an emaciated figure, which, judging from the tenuity, is that of a Priest. It represents a full-sized corpse stretched out upon a winding sheet, or shroud, which is grasped by the left hand, and partly envelops the body. The figure, though much mutilated, exhibits considerable power of sculpture, and an intimate knowledge of anatomy, and bears upon the breast eight incised crosses. The sternum or breast bone is hollowed out, and in the oval cavity thus formed, is a little figure with outstretched hands, symbolic of the departing spirit. In the Abbey Church of S. Sexburga, Minster, in the Isle of Sheppey, Kent, there is a similar representation on, &c.....These ghastly representations of death are often met with in cathedrals but rarely in parish churches. They are an outward expression of that feeling of terror with which the Grim Tyrant was associated in the minds of our forefathers, and," &c.—P. 224.

The historian takes possession of my account of the Montfort seals in the coolest way possible, but, I suppose for safety's sake, he transposes my sentences, not, however, without blundering over the spelling of the words *chequy* and *Nichols*. He breaks down in his attempt to reproduce my foot-note reference to Vincent's deed in the Cotton MSS.; in his eagerness to make all the use he possibly can of me, and in his desire to avoid that mysterious word *Secretum*, he transposes again; he gets into trouble with his English, and produces a certain amount of nonsense. But he soon recovers himself, and, having already pillaged me at p. 219, he is bold enough to refer to that spoliation at p. 235 as "I have before remarked." A poor honour indeed is 'The History' to the memory of the great statesman who sleeps at Hughenden!

In the above extracts I have only very partially dealt with one portion of 'The History of Hughenden.' Whether another author may similarly recognize his own work in the chapters of English history dragged in to swell the story of this remote place I stay not to inquire, nor do I concern myself with many tempting things which may more properly fall under the lash of a reviewer. To his mercy I gladly surrender such matters as "the famous Castle of Kenil-

worth, immortalized by Sir Walter Scott"; the "neat Gothic structure" forming the national school; the "battle-axe, with its edge blunted as if having been brought into violent contact with skulls of extraordinary thickness"; the effete ecclesiastical lore respecting the deviation of the chancel from the straight line; "the old church in sore need of restoration"; "the restored and beautiful shrine" (with chapter upon chapter of its real history wiped out), &c. To Mr. Downs I willingly abandon the ancient fiction of the Crusader, that he has discovered at Haghenden, who never went to a crusade; and I can assure him that he is perfectly welcome to any erroneous statements, arguments, reasonings, or conclusions of mine which he so calmly and unconsciously may now have fathered upon himself. I would finally advise this historical trifler, when he next ventures to tread "the primrose path," to adopt the recognized custom of antiquaries and give his authorities in the usual and proper manner. Students of local history will then certainly thank him, and he will have the higher satisfaction of knowing that he has in no way hindered the free course of intelligent inquiry.

It is due to Mr. Downs that I should say that he does once speak of me in his 'History' when alluding to the different engravings of the effigies, as follows: "The effigy of Richard Wellesbourne in A. Hartshorne's notes upon the same"; and he could not well avoid mentioning the origin of the woodcut of this effigy which appears in his 'History.' The source of another woodcut, of a badge, which he, in his deeper learning, calls a "curious crest," also lent to him by the Council of the Archeological Institute, is not recognized. Few persons would imagine that the "notes" thus slenderly referred to form in reality the backbone of the principal part of 'The History of Haghenden.'

ALBERT HARTSHORNE.

SALE.

IN the library of the late Col. Henry Clinton, a portion of which was collected by General Sir William Henry Clinton, the well-known English general in the American War of Independence, sold last week by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, occurred a volume containing the narrative relative to his command in North America, sixth edition, 1783, General Cornwallis's answer to the narrative, 1783, and Clinton's observations on the answer, 1783, which realized 10*l.* 5*s.* Another volume, containing the three tracts, 10*l.* 10*s.* A similar volume, but containing the seventh edition of the narrative, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A volume of the same tracts, also with the seventh edition of the narrative, 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The whole of these tracts were annotated by a member of the family. Almon's Remembrancer, from 1764 to 1784, 17 vols., 26*l.* W. Smith's History of the Province of New York to 1732, large paper, uncut, 1757, 44*l.* A manuscript of about 150 pp., entitled "Private Intelligence, beginning January 20th, 1781," and another of 100 pp., "Information of Deserters and others not included in Private Intelligence," believed to be in the handwriting of Sir G. Beckwith, 23*l.* The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, from January, 1770, to November, 1776, and the *Pennsylvania Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*, from January, 1779, to December, 1781 (wanting thirty-three numbers), 50*l.* The *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser*, from January, 1770, to December, 1774, and from January, 1780, to December, 1781 (wanting four numbers), 49*l.* The *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser*, from January, 1772, to October, 1776, from July to December, 1778, and from January 2nd to December 9th, 1781, 29*l.* J. Hills, A collection of twenty MSS., plans, and maps to illustrate New Jersey, 1778-1782, 26*l.* 10*s.*

BERTHOLD AUERBACH.

WE have to record to-day the death, on February 8th, at Cannes, of Berthold Auerbach, the German novelist. This prolific writer was born at Nordstetten, a small village in the Black Forest, February 28th, 1812, and was therefore just on the point of completing the Biblical span of man's life. By his demise Germany is deprived of one of her few contemporary novelists who have risen above the average. Auerbach was, however, not only a novelist. Three distinct periods are to be noted in his literary career. Of Hebrew extraction, he had been destined for the synagogue. A theology which he mentally outgrew was, however, soon abandoned. Still, his preliminary studies had turned his attention to grave themes, and he threw himself with ardour into the study of history and philosophy. Above all, he was attracted by the great thinker of his race, who, like himself, had outgrown its narrow formalism, but retained its high-toned mode of thought. His first literary venture was a novel founded upon the life of Spinoza, a biographical romance, full of interesting pictures of the social and religious manners of the Jews. Of this book a translation, sanctioned by the author, has just appeared in this country. It was one of the last things to give him pleasure, for his early literary child was also a favourite. It was followed, in 1841, by a complete translation in five volumes of the works of Spinoza. Besides this Auerbach wrote some miscellaneous works, bearing more or less directly upon politics. In these he revealed the love of justice and humanity, the revolt against all oppression, against all that is calculated to restrict the freedom of the individual, that distinguished him through life, and which give to his writings an ethical value calculated to help his overgoverned countrymen to a truer comprehension of that much abused word, liberty. A patriot in the best sense of the word, Auerbach never let himself be entirely dazzled by the military triumphs of Germany. He hated bureaucratic government; he had had occasion in his youth to look deeply into its mechanism, he recognized how fatal it is to the true development of a complete human being. Fired with the desire to tear the delusive veil from his countrymen's eyes, he wrote the series of novelettes that established his fame. We refer to his village tales (*Dorfgeschichten*), most of which have been translated into English, though unhappily not well. Indeed, few German authors have more right than Auerbach to exclaim, "Traduttore, traditore." It is in part this that has precluded them from becoming really popular here. The main reason, however, is that Auerbach is too essentially German in mode of thought and feeling to be popular out of the Fatherland. The giants against which he wages war either never existed in this country or have long been laid low. Moreover, the somewhat realistic English mind is rather repelled than attracted by his peasants, who are anything but genuine boors. They are German philosophers, followers of Spinoza, tricked out for the nonce in peasant attire. Yet, for all these defects, the stories have real merits, are prettily told, and, save for the fault we have named, are true to nature. They further furnish charming glimpses into the lives of the Black Foresters. Indeed, whenever Auerbach deals with the universal truths of human nature he is excellent. Of these village stories he published several series, as well as some longer fictions of the same class—"Barfüssle," "Josephim Schnee," and "Edelweiss." These, though good, already show a falling off, and are the precursors of Auerbach's third and least successful period. Like most German novelists, he lacked a sense of artistic form; but this was so skilfully disguised in the short peasant tales as to become an additional attraction, so appropriate did this digressive character seem to the peasant heroes. It was after this that Auerbach turned to more ambi-

tious efforts, and, to use his own words, "undertook to treat problems of speculative ethics in so-called philosophical novels, to be made up not so much of events and actual conflicts in life as of conversations and the unfolding of definite objects of thought." "Das Landhaus am Rhein," "Auf der Höhe," and "Waldfried" were the results of this resolve: tedious, diffuse, didactic romances, filled with a sentimental falsetto of which Auerbach's earlier works had shown some indication, but which here assumed intolerable shrillness. The books met with some success in Germany, where their spirit was not antagonistic; but outside the Fatherland they were accounted failures, and, though translated into English, have found few readers. Auerbach's fame rests, and will continue to rest, on his village tales, and it is to these that he owes his European reputation, though out of his native land he is more talked of than read.

Literary Gossip.

MR. SWINBURNE has nearly completed a narrative poem in several books—nine, if we mistake not—upon a theme of which poets never tire, the story of Tristram and Isolt.

THE volume of speeches and addresses by Lord Dufferin to be published next week by Mr. Murray is not limited to addresses delivered in Canada, which made so great an impression both there and here, but also embraces many social and literary subjects, e.g., the condition of landlords and tenants in Ireland, the education of the deaf and dumb, the Hospital for Sick Children, the American Geographical Society, together with *éloges* on Sir Walter Scott and Charles Dickens.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE's long-promised work on 'Men and Events of my Time in India' will be published next week by Mr. Murray. Sir Richard's previous volume, 'India in 1880,' related to external things; this book, on the contrary, is mainly devoted to the description of particular men in their public capacities, or to summaries of their official conduct, and of their idiosyncrasies as displayed in the manner in which they served their country. The opening chapter is devoted to a contrast between the circumstances of India in 1847 and 1881, and amongst many others the careers of the Marquis of Dalhousie, Earl Canning, Sir John Lawrence, Earl Mayo, and Sir Bartle Frere are related. Chapters are also devoted to the Mutiny of 1857-9, to James Wilson, the economist, to Mr. Samuel Laing, &c.

WE have already spoken of another work announced by Mr. Murray as nearly ready, 'The Correspondence of Thomas Twining.' We may now add that his letters contain remarks and criticisms on contemporary events and persons, such as the Lord George Gordon Riots, the French Revolution, Dr. Johnson, and the great musicians of Twining's day. Twining, it may be remembered, helped Dr. Burney in compiling his 'History of Music.'

THOUGH the negotiations for a copyright convention between the United States and this country are proceeding slowly, no doubt is entertained in United States publishing circles as to the result. In consequence of this several firms are paying English authors larger terms for advance sheets than they have heretofore paid. Some publishers who have been in the habit of reprinting books without paying the English author

are now offering remuneration, in order, doubtless, to be in his good graces when a copyright convention gives him freedom of contract.

It is rumoured that the Canadians are desirous of absolute independence in the matter of copyright, and that the Hon. Wm. Macdougall will introduce a Bill on the subject in the present session of the Dominion Parliament. The complaint of the Canadians is that English books are too dear; yet our sixpenny editions are cheaper than any which they can produce themselves or import from the United States.

The letters which Mr. Edward Cant-Wall wrote while special commissioner of the *Standard* in Ireland will be published immediately by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, with the title of 'Ireland under the Land Act.' The writer has added an appendix giving an account of the leading cases decided under the Act.

MR. GALLENGA's new work, to which we have already referred, will be entitled 'A Summer Holiday in Russia.' He has devoted considerable attention to the Jewish question. The work will contain chapters on Odessa, Kieff, and Warsaw, to each of which the author will add an appendix recording his views on the subject of the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in those cities.

It is said that Mr. Mudie has as many as a thousand copies in circulation of that much-talked-of romance 'John Inglesant,' to which the *Athenæum* was the first paper to call attention, reviewing it in October, 1880.

THE friends of the late Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, formerly Fellow of King's College, and well known to many old Cantabs, have offered to the University the sum of 300*l.*, to found an annual prize in connexion with the Theological Tripos. It is proposed to give it to the student most distinguished in the papers on doctrine and the ancient liturgies in the second part of the Theological Tripos. We may add, by the way, that Mr. Maskell's revised editions of his well-known treatises on ritualistic matters will be published presently by the Clarendon Press.

THE Rev. Alfred Ainger, who has just finished a volume on Charles Lamb for Mr. Morley's 'English Men of Letters' Series, intends to follow it up by a reprint of 'The Essays of Elia,' with introduction and notes, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in their 'Golden Treasury' Series.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., is going to sell a portion of his extensive library. The books will be dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in March. Among the treasures with which Mr. Hope is parting are the first edition of the 'Biblia Polyglotta,' published by Cardinal Ximenez; the first edition of Homer in Greek; 'Ciceronis Epistolæ,' printed in 1470 by Sueyenheim and Pannartz; Colgani 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ'; 'Lyra Postilla,' printed in 1471-72 by Sueyenheim and Pannartz; first edition of Plato in Greek; Cardinal Pole's excessively rare 'Ecclesiasticæ Unitatis Defensio'; the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays; 'Breviarium in Usum Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Belna,' from

the library of Marguerite de Valois, in her beautiful binding, covered with her devices stamped in gold; 'Chronycle of Englonde,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde; and Capgrave's 'Legenda Nova Angliæ,' by the same printer. Amongst the manuscripts are an important Liber Elyensis; New Testament, translated by Wycliffe; various illuminated Horæ; a Missale Romanum, with miniatures by a Milanese artist, executed for Ludovico Sforza il Moro; an Officium pro Defunctis, with Anglo-Norman illuminations; Bedæ Expositio in Lucam, executed by a Spanish scribe, circa 1480, for Ferdinand, King of Castile; Glanville's Propriétaire des Choses, with twenty-one miniatures; Graduale, with beautiful illuminations; Suetonius, written in 1419 by G. Vertari de Padulo; a beautiful manuscript of Vegetius de Mulomedicina et de Curis Boum, &c.

THE action of the Teachers' Training Syndicate of Cambridge University appears to be meeting a decidedly felt want, for thirty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination last year in the history, theory, and practice of education, of whom twenty-eight passed, the standard reached being somewhat higher than in the previous year. Fifteen pupils of the Bishopsgate Training College obtained certificates of practical efficiency.

PROF. KUENEN, of Leyden, will deliver the next series of Hibbert Lectures.

THE first special election of the Athenæum Club took place on Tuesday, the 14th, when the choice of the committee fell upon Prof. F. M. Balfour, Mr. Henry Irving, and the Rev. Prof. W. Robertson Smith.

MR. KARL BLIND will have in the March number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* an essay on 'New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-lore,' giving a number of mermaid, nix, water-horse, fish, and cat stories, gathered directly from the lips of the people.

A SERIES of sketches by the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' entitled 'Plain Speaking,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. The same firm will also issue during the coming month Miss Hay's new novel, 'Dorothy's Venture.'

MR. JOSEPH HUGHES will publish towards the end of the month a new illustrated school magazine, entitled *The Scholar*.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, honorary secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a new work, entitled 'Typographical Curiosities.'

ACCORDING to the Bengal Education Report for 1880, the number of students in the colleges of that province affiliated to the Calcutta University was 2,526, showing the unprecedented increase of 21 per cent. over the number in 1879. The total expenditure on collegiate education in Government and aided schools was over 4½ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 2½ lakhs were contributed by the State. The Lieutenant-Governor, reviewing the Report, states that it is impossible for Government to keep pace with the growing demands for higher education, and that the fees of most of the colleges should be increased. The result of the university examinations was satisfactory. Of the 813 candidates at the First Arts, and the 325 at the B.A., examination 38 per cent. passed, a

higher per-centage than in the previous year. For the M.A. examination 46 competed, of whom 29 were successful, 19 with honours.

WHEN Berthold Auerbach set out for the South he resolved, it is said, never to return to his native country, so mortified was he with her internal condition, and above all with the treatment accorded to the Jews. It is also said that he declared that he desired it to be made known after his death that he died of sorrow and shame for the present state of the Fatherland, in the future of which he had lost all faith.

It is proposed to observe the 22nd of March at Weimar, the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Goethe. The vault of the Grand Dukes, in which the poet lies, will be opened and wreaths placed on the coffin.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes:—

"Not many months have passed since I announced a literary enterprise of which Signora Fanny Zampini-Salazaro was the directress. The object was, and is, to introduce a higher culture amongst her countrywomen, by issuing a series of works, original or translations, under the title of the 'Biblioteca Azzurra,' and the first of the series, a translation into Italian of 'The Ogilvies,' by Mrs. Craik, has just been published. 'The Ogilvies' is well got up, well printed, and translated with great precision and elegance; and the object which the directress of the 'Biblioteca Azzurra' has in view, the elevation of the character of woman in Italy, is above all praise, and highly deserving of support. Nor is it a solitary effort which is being made in Naples. In all the great centres of this fair land, so lately redeemed—in Milan, in Florence, and in Rome—woman is working for the elevation of her sex, and through her influence it may be confidently anticipated that the whole population will be rebaptized into a higher and nobler life."

SCIENCE

The Year Book of Photography for 1882. Edited by H. Baden Pritchard, F.C.S.—The editor claims for this volume a somewhat high character. It is, he says, "a complete epitome of the present state of photography." We have carefully examined the book, and we think Mr. Pritchard can fairly establish his claim. He has, with nearly seventy contributors, gathered together everything new or important in the practice of the photographic art. The book is illustrated sufficiently to convey correct ideas of the pieces of apparatus represented. A word on the portrait of Mongo Ponton prefixed to the volume appears necessary. It is printed by Klic, of Vienna, from an etching upon copper, produced by a process named by its discoverer "heliogravure." It is evidently a modification of one of the processes in which the bichromate of potash and gelatine plays so important a part. It is especially appropriate here, as Mongo Ponton was the first to point out the influence of light in changing the condition of this salt of chromium.

The Water Supply of England and Wales. By Charles E. De Rance. (Stanford.)—The author of this volume has had most favourable opportunities for studying an important problem. Mr. De Rance's connexion with the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom has made him familiar with the general geological phenomena distinguishing the great drainage areas from which the largest quantities of potable waters are derived. As secretary of the committee of inquiry into the underground circulation of water named by the British Association, and as a contributor to the inquiry instituted by the Council of the

Society of Arts into the large question of the water supply, he has been led to study all the conditions, physical and geological, which characterize the drainage systems of these islands, and of the catchment basins from which our cities and towns obtain their supplies. Mr. De Rance, following the Report of the Rivers Pollution Commission, informs his readers that the rainfall of England throughout the entire area lying west of a line ranging from Shields to Reading exceeds 25 inches per annum; and that west of a line trending from Shields to Start Point the rainfall around the Lower Palaeozoic rocks forming the elevated tracts of the English lake districts, of Wales, and of Dartmoor, amounts to more than 75 inches per annum. One inch of rainfall has been carefully measured and found to equal 14,355,280 gallons per square mile. Such a rainfall spread over 365 days give 62 gallons per day per acre, or 40,000 gallons to each square mile. After making every allowance for the loss of water by evaporation, by surface drainage, the absorption of water by the soil for the necessities of vegetable growth, and for the percolation of this fluid through the rocks, a most sufficient water supply remains for all our larger cities and towns and for our rural population. The Reports of the Rivers Pollution Commission suggest, rather than prove, the fact that nearly all our streams, our shallow springs, and very many of our deep wells are more or less impregnated with organic matter. Consequently, although there is an abundance of water, the extent to which contamination is going on in it everywhere is an inquiry giving rise to a considerable amount of anxiety. The Reports of the Rivers Pollution Commission are so exceedingly extensive, the inquiry was spread over so many years, and the publication, which commenced in 1867 and was continued until 1875, is so complicated with evidence and special subsidiary reports, that it is only after much labour, and even then with much difficulty, that satisfactory information can be gleaned from those volumes. Mr. De Rance's book may be regarded as a digest of those reports, with a considerable amount of original matter, obtained by special inquiry pursued with much industry. All the river systems are described, and 215 catchment basins are especially examined. In connexion with the river systems a considerable amount of information as to the character of the country drained by the larger rivers and their principal tributaries is given. Especially the author has made extensive inquiries into the existence of cotton mills, paper works, woollen manufactures, and other industrial establishments likely to pollute the rivers with their refuse, which are allowed to exist without any arrangements for preventing the flow of offensive substances into streams which afterwards supply the inhabitants of towns with water. Upwards of five hundred pages of this volume are devoted to the rivers and drainage areas of the country. We have compared the descriptions and returns given by Mr. De Rance with those published by the Rivers Pollution Commission. Generally they have been found to agree; but there are some points which are not in accord, to which the especial attention of the author is directed. A chapter is devoted to "The Propagation of Epidemics by Potable Water." We feel that it would have been safer to have omitted this altogether, as the subject remains in an unsatisfactory hypothetical state, or to have considerably extended it, by giving the most recent and the more refined investigations, and the conclusions which have been drawn from those researches. As it stands this chapter is very needlessly alarming, since it leads the general reader to suppose that drainage poisons all our drinking waters, and that we are doomed to exist and suffer without a remedy, which is not by any means the correct statement of the case. This volume must prove very useful; but if, after accumulating the large amount of information which he has arranged not very methodically

within its pages, Mr. De Rance had, with his experience to aid him, carefully thought over the whole subject, and given some suggestions for the guidance of the local boards to whom the improvements of the water supply will be committed, he would have added considerably to the value of his labours.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Royal Geographical Society have received an answer from Lord Northbrook to their letter in support of the memorial of Mr. Valentine Smith, urging that an expedition be sent next summer towards Franz Josef Land in search of his relative, Mr. Leigh Smith. The Government decline to send themselves an expedition, but express their willingness to contribute 5,000*l.* towards the expenses of one, provided that a sufficient sum be raised, and that the Admiralty have a voice in the matter of instructions given to the commander. A committee of experienced Arctic officers and travellers will soon be organized to draw up the plan of operation; mean time efforts will be made to raise the rest of the money required to meet the whole estimated cost of 14,000*l.*

Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent in the Turkoman country, will read a paper on Merv and the other districts he visited at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on March 27th. Mr. O'Donovan profited by his unique opportunities to make geographical observations of considerable general interest and value.

Letters from Axim state that King Blay of Eastern Apollonia (as well as all the neighbouring chiefs of importance) was preparing to give Capt. Burton a suitable reception on his arrival, his fame as a traveller and explorer having preceded him. The Senegal, by which steamer Capts. Burton and Cameron proceeded to the coast from Madeira, was due at Axim on Monday, the 23rd ult.

The Government of India have expressed satisfaction at the complete success which attended the Indian department at the recent Geographical Congress and Exhibition at Venice, and have officially acknowledged the services of General Sir Henry Thüillier, Col. Haig, and Capt. Baird in connexion therewith.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

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SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Feb. 9.—The President in the chair.—The Right Hon. H. Fawcett was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were read: 'Note on Mr. Russell's Paper "On Certain Definite Integrals, No. X." by Mr. W. Spottiswoode, and 'Report of an Examination of the Meteorites of Cranbourne, Australia; of Rowton, Shropshire; and of Middlesbrough, in Yorkshire,' by Mr. W. Flight.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 13.—Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Earl of Dysart, Major C. Wyndham Murray, Col. F. R. W. Sibthorp, Rev. A. Wild, Messrs. C. E. De Rance, P. Fenwick, A. J. Gayne, J. A. Jackson, H. T. Munro, J. A. Pybus, and F. Young.—The paper read was 'On the Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahratta Power in Western India,' by Sir Richard Temple, Bart.

are now offering remuneration, in order, doubtless, to be in his good graces when a copyright convention gives him freedom of contract.

It is rumoured that the Canadians are desirous of absolute independence in the matter of copyright, and that the Hon. Wm. Macdougall will introduce a Bill on the subject in the present session of the Dominion Parliament. The complaint of the Canadians is that English books are too dear; yet our sixpenny editions are cheaper than any which they can produce themselves or import from the United States.

THE letters which Mr. Edward Cant-Wall wrote while special commissioner of the *Standard* in Ireland will be published immediately by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, with the title of 'Ireland under the Land Act.' The writer has added an appendix giving an account of the leading cases decided under the Act.

MR. GALLENGA's new work, to which we have already referred, will be entitled 'A Summer Holiday in Russia.' He has devoted considerable attention to the Jewish question. The work will contain chapters on Odessa, Kieff, and Warsaw, to each of which the author will add an appendix recording his views on the subject of the outrages perpetrated on the Jews in those cities.

It is said that Mr. Mudie has as many as a thousand copies in circulation of that much-talked-of romance 'John Inglesant,' to which the *Athenæum* was the first paper to call attention, reviewing it in October, 1880.

THE friends of the late Rev. George Williams, B.D., Vicar of Ringwood, formerly Fellow of King's College, and well known to many old Cantabs, have offered to the University the sum of 300*l.*, to found an annual prize in connexion with the Theological Tripos. It is proposed to give it to the student most distinguished in the papers on doctrine and the ancient liturgies in the second part of the Theological Tripos. We may add, by the way, that Mr. Maskell's revised editions of his well-known treatises on ritualistic matters will be published presently by the Clarendon Press.

THE Rev. Alfred Ainger, who has just finished a volume on Charles Lamb for Mr. Morley's "English Men of Letters" Series, intends to follow it up by a reprint of 'The Essays of Elia,' with introduction and notes, which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in their "Golden Treasury" Series.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., is going to sell a portion of his extensive library. The books will be dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in March. Among the treasures with which Mr. Hope is parting are the first edition of the 'Biblia Polyglotta,' published by Cardinal Ximenez; the first edition of Homer in Greek; 'Ciceronis Epistolæ,' printed in 1470 by Sueyenheim and Pannartz; Colgani 'Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ'; 'Lyra Postillæ,' printed in 1471-72 by Sueyenheim and Pannartz; first edition of Plato in Greek; Cardinal Pole's excessively rare 'Ecclesiasticæ Unitatis Defensio'; the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays; 'Breviarium in Usum Ecclesiæ B. Mariæ de Belna,' from

the library of Marguerite de Valois, in her beautiful binding, covered with her devices stamped in gold; 'Chronycle of Englonde,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde; and Capgrave's 'Legenda Nova Angliæ,' by the same printer. Amongst the manuscripts are an important Liber Elyensis; New Testament, translated by Wycliffe; various illuminated Hours; a Missale Romanum, with miniatures by a Milanese artist, executed for Ludovico Sforza il Moro; an Officium pro Defunctis, with Anglo-Norman illuminations; Bedæ Expositio in Lucam, executed by a Spanish scribe, circa 1480, for Ferdinand, King of Castile; Glanville's Propriétaire des Choses, with twenty-one miniatures; Graduale, with beautiful illuminations; Suetonius, written in 1419 by G. Vertari de Padulo; a beautiful manuscript of Vegetius de Mulomedicina et de Curis Boum, &c.

THE action of the Teachers' Training Syndicate of Cambridge University appears to be meeting a decidedly felt want, for thirty-eight candidates presented themselves for examination last year in the history, theory, and practice of education, of whom twenty-eight passed, the standard reached being somewhat higher than in the previous year. Fifteen pupils of the Bishopsgate Training College obtained certificates of practical efficiency.

PROF. KUENEN, of Leyden, will deliver the next series of Hibbert Lectures.

THE first special election of the Athenæum Club took place on Tuesday, the 14th, when the choice of the committee fell upon Prof. F. M. Balfour, Mr. Henry Irving, and the Rev. Prof. W. Robertson Smith.

MR. KARL BLIND will have in the March number of the *Gentleman's Magazine* an essay on 'New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-lore,' giving a number of mermaid, nix, water-horse, fish, and cat stories, gathered directly from the lips of the people.

A SERIES of sketches by the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' entitled 'Plain Speaking,' will shortly be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett. The same firm will also issue during the coming month Miss Hay's new novel, 'Dorothy's Venture.'

MR. JOSEPH HUGHES will publish towards the end of the month a new illustrated school magazine, entitled *The Scholar*.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS, honorary secretary of the Hull Literary Club, has in the press a new work, entitled 'Typographical Curiosities.'

ACCORDING to the Bengal Education Report for 1880, the number of students in the colleges of that province affiliated to the Calcutta University was 2,526, showing the unprecedented increase of 21 per cent. over the number in 1879. The total expenditure on collegiate education in Government and aided schools was over 4½ lakhs of rupees, of which nearly 2½ lakhs were contributed by the State. The Lieutenant-Governor, reviewing the Report, states that it is impossible for Government to keep pace with the growing demands for higher education, and that the fees of most of the colleges should be increased. The result of the university examinations was satisfactory. Of the 813 candidates at the First Arts, and the 325 at the B.A., examination 38 per cent. passed, a

higher per-centage than in the previous year. For the M.A. examination 46 competed, of whom 29 were successful, 19 with honours.

WHEN Berthold Auerbach set out for Mentone he resolved, it is said, never to return to his native country, so mortified was he with her internal condition, and above all with the treatment accorded to the Jews. It is also said that he declared that he desired it to be made known after his death that he died of sorrow and shame for the present state of the Fatherland, in the future of which he had lost all faith.

It is proposed to observe the 22nd of March at Weimar, the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Goethe. The vault of the Grand Dukes, in which the poet lies, will be opened and wreaths placed on the coffin.

OUR Naples Correspondent writes:—

"Not many months have passed since I announced a literary enterprise of which Signora Fanny Zampini-Salazar was the directress. The object was, and is, to introduce a higher culture amongst her countrywomen, by issuing a series of works, original or translations, under the title of the 'Biblioteca Azzurra,' and the first of the series, a translation into Italian of 'The Ogilvies,' by Mrs. Craik, has just been published..... 'The Ogilvies' is well got up, well printed, and translated with great precision and elegance; and the object which the directress of the 'Biblioteca Azzurra' has in view, the elevation of the character of woman in Italy, is above all praise, and highly deserving of support. Nor is it a solitary effort which is being made in Naples. In all the great centres of this fair land, so lately redeemed—in Milan, in Florence, and in Rome—woman is working for the elevation of her sex, and through her influence it may be confidently anticipated that the whole population will be rebaptized into a higher and nobler life."

SCIENCE

The Year Book of Photography for 1882. Edited by H. Baden Pritchard, F.C.S.—The editor claims for this volume a somewhat high character. It is, he says, "a complete epitome of the present state of photography." We have carefully examined the book, and we think Mr. Pritchard can fairly establish his claim. He has, with nearly seventy contributors, gathered together everything new or important in the practice of the photographic art. The book is illustrated sufficiently to convey correct ideas of the pieces of apparatus represented. A word on the portrait of Mongo Ponton prefixed to the volume appears necessary. It is printed by Klic, of Vienna, from an etching upon copper, produced by a process named by its discoverer "heliogravure." It is evidently a modification of one of the processes in which the bichromate of potash and gelatine plays so important a part. It is especially appropriate here, as Mongo Ponton was the first to point out the influence of light in changing the condition of this salt of chromium.

The Water Supply of England and Wales. By Charles E. De Rance. (Stanford.)—The author of this volume has had most favourable opportunities for studying an important problem. Mr. De Rance's connexion with the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom has made him familiar with the general geological phenomena distinguishing the great drainage areas from which the largest quantities of potable waters are derived. As secretary of the committee of inquiry into the underground circulation of water named by the British Association, and as a contributor to the inquiry instituted by the Council of the

Society of Arts into the large question of the water supply, he has been led to study all the conditions, physical and geological, which characterize the drainage systems of these islands, and of the catchment basins from which our cities and towns obtain their supplies. Mr. De Rance, following the Report of the Rivers Pollution Commission, informs his readers that the rainfall of England throughout the entire area lying west of a line ranging from Shields to Reading exceeds 25 inches per annum; and that west of a line trending from Shields to Start Point the rainfall around the Lower Palaeozoic rocks forming the elevated tracts of the English lake districts, of Wales, and of Dartmoor, amounts to more than 75 inches per annum. One inch of rainfall has been carefully measured and found to equal 14,355,280 gallons per square mile. Such a rainfall spread over 365 days give 62 gallons per day per acre, or 40,000 gallons to each square mile. After making every allowance for the loss of water by evaporation, by surface drainage, the absorption of water by the soil for the necessities of vegetable growth, and for the percolation of this fluid through the rocks, a most sufficient water supply remains for all our larger cities and towns and for our rural population. The Reports of the Rivers Pollution Commission suggest, rather than prove, the fact that nearly all our streams, our shallow springs, and very many of our deep wells are more or less impregnated with organic matter. Consequently, although there is an abundance of water, the extent to which contamination is going on in it everywhere is an inquiry giving rise to a considerable amount of anxiety. The Reports of the Rivers Pollution Commission are so exceedingly extensive, the inquiry was spread over so many years, and the publication, which commenced in 1867 and was continued until 1875, is so complicated with evidence and special subsidiary reports, that it is only after much labour, and even then with much difficulty, that satisfactory information can be gleaned from those volumes. Mr. De Rance's book may be regarded as a digest of those reports, with a considerable amount of original matter, obtained by special inquiry pursued with much industry. All the river systems are described, and 215 catchment basins are especially examined. In connexion with the river systems a considerable amount of information as to the character of the country drained by the larger rivers and their principal tributaries is given. Especially the author has made extensive inquiries into the existence of cotton mills, paper works, woollen manufactures, and other industrial establishments likely to pollute the rivers with their refuse, which are allowed to exist without any arrangements for preventing the flow of offensive substances into streams which afterwards supply the inhabitants of towns with water. Upwards of five hundred pages of this volume are devoted to the rivers and drainage areas of the country. We have compared the descriptions and returns given by Mr. De Rance with those published by the Rivers Pollution Commission. Generally they have been found to agree; but there are some points which are not in accord, to which the especial attention of the author is directed. A chapter is devoted to "The Propagation of Epidemics by Potable Water." We feel that it would have been safer to have omitted this altogether, as the subject remains in an unsatisfactory hypothetical state, or to have considerably extended it, by giving the most recent and the more refined investigations, and the conclusions which have been drawn from those researches. As it stands this chapter is very needlessly alarming, since it leads the general reader to suppose that drainage poisons all our drinking waters, and that we are doomed to exist and suffer without a remedy, which is not by any means the correct statement of the case. This volume must prove very useful; but if, after accumulating the large amount of information which he has arranged not very methodic-

ally within its pages, Mr. De Rance had, with his experience to aid him, carefully thought over the whole subject, and given some suggestions for the guidance of the local boards to whom the improvements of the water supply will be committed, he would have added considerably to the value of his labours.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE Royal Geographical Society have received an answer from Lord Northbrook to their letter in support of the memorial of Mr. Valentine Smith, urging that an expedition be sent next summer towards Franz Josef Land in search of his relative, Mr. Leigh Smith. The Government decline to send themselves an expedition, but express their willingness to contribute 5,000*l.* towards the expenses of one, provided that a sufficient sum be raised, and that the Admiralty have a voice in the matter of instructions given to the commander. A committee of experienced Arctic officers and travellers will soon be organized to draw up the plan of operation; mean time efforts will be made to raise the rest of the money required to meet the whole estimated cost of 14,000*l.*

Mr. O'Donovan, the *Daily News* correspondent in the Turkoman country, will read a paper on Merv and the other districts he visited at the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on March 27th. Mr. O'Donovan profited by his unique opportunities to make geographical observations of considerable general interest and value.

Letters from Axim state that King Blay of Eastern Apollonia (as well as all the neighbouring chiefs of importance) was preparing to give Capt. Burton a suitable reception on his arrival, his fame as a traveller and explorer having preceded him. The Senegal, by which steamer Capt. Burton and Cameron proceeded to the coast from Madeira, was due at Axim on Monday, the 23rd ult.

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GEOGRAPHICAL.—Feb. 13.—Right Hon. Lord Aberdare, President, in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: The Earl of Dysart, Major C. Wyndham Murray, Col. F. R. W. Sibthorp, Rev. A. Wild, Messrs. C. E. De Rance, P. Fenwick, A. J. Gayne, J. A. Jackson, H. T. Munro, J. A. Pybus, and F. Young.—The paper read was 'On the Geography of the Birthplace and Cradle of the Mahatta Power in Western India,' by Sir Richard Temple, Bart.

ASTRONOMICAL.—Feb. 10.—*Annual General Meeting.*—Mr. J. R. Hind, President, in the chair.—Messrs. H. J. Bell and A. Hilger and the Rev. H. G. B. Hunt were elected Fellows.—The Annual Report was read, from which it appeared that only one minor planet was discovered during the year 1881: this was found by Herr Palisa, of Vienna. Seven comets were observed during the year 1881. The first was discovered by Mr. Lewis Swift on April 30th. The second was discovered by Mr. Tebbutt in Australia; this was the first of the two large comets which were observed everywhere in the northern hemisphere. The third comet of the year was discovered in America by M. Schöberle, of Ann Arbor Observatory; this was the second of the two large comets. The fourth was Encke's comet; the fifth a small comet discovered by Mr. Barnard, of Nashville, Tennessee; the sixth is an interesting periodical comet discovered on the morning of October 4th by Mr. Denning, at Clifton. It is found to have a period of 3,070.7 days, and its orbit passes near to the orbits of Venus, the earth, and Mercury; it will, therefore, probably be affected by considerable perturbations due to these planets. The seventh comet was discovered on November 16th by Mr. L. Swift, of Rochester, U.S.A. America thus claims the discovery of four of the seven comets which have been observed during the year.—The President delivered an address on presenting the gold medal of the Society to Mr. D. Gill for his heliometric observations of Mars, made at Ascension, and his discussion of his results. After reviewing the early attempts of Cassini and Flamsteed to determine the sun's distance by observations of Mars at opposition, he proceeded to give an account of Mr. Gill's expedition to the Island of Ascension, and of his method of making and reducing his observations. According to the determination of the parallax obtained by Mr. Gill, the earth's mean distance from the sun is 93,080,000 miles. The medal was handed to the Earl of Crawford, as Foreign Secretary, to transmit to Mr. Gill at the Cape of Good Hope.—The following gentlemen were declared to be elected as Officers and Council of the Society for the ensuing year: *President*, E. J. Stone; *Vice-Presidents*, J. C. Adams, W. H. M. Christie, J. R. Hind, and H. J. S. Smith; *Treasurer*, F. Barrow; *Secretaries*, J. W. L. Glaisher and E. B. Knobel; *Foreign Secretary*, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres; *Council*, Sir G. B. Airy, J. Campbell, A. Cayley, A. A. Common, G. H. Darwin, W. Downing, E. Dunkin, H. Huggins, G. Knott, A. Marth, E. Neison, and A. C. Ranyard.

GEOLOGICAL.—Feb. 8.—Mr. R. Etheridge, President, in the chair.—Messrs. R. Henderson, W. John, and J. R. M. Robertson were elected Fellows; and Prof. S. Lovén, of Stockholm, a Foreign Member.—The following communications were read: 'Description of some Iguanodon Remains discovered at Brook, Isle of Wight, indicating a New Species, *Iguanodon Seelyi*,' by Mr. J. W. Hulke; and 'On a peculiar Bed of Angular Drift on the High Lower-Chalk Plain between Didcot and Chilton,' by Prof. J. Prestwich.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Feb. 9.—Mr. H. Reeve, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. J. J. Foster exhibited two curious bronze objects, a glass bead, and a drawing of an anchor, all of which had been found at Lytchett Bay, Dorset. The bronze objects may possibly have formed part of some horse furniture, and were of an Oriental type.—Mr. J. H. Middleton communicated a short account of the discovery, on February 8th, of some wall painting of the time of Henry VIII., done in *tempera* on plaster, in one of the rooms of the late Canon Leighton's residence at Westminster. These remains were found on the removal of some oak panelling. The design, which was in white with black outlines, consisted of an oval shield, charged with France and England quarterly, with lion and dragon as supporters, at the sides human figures growing out of a profusion of arabesque scrollwork. Mr. Middleton stated that the painting was strongly Holbeinesque in character.—Mr. A. Nesbitt exhibited a grant of land from Sigismund III. King of Poland (1589), with the great seals of Poland and Lithuania attached.—Mr. W. Wansey exhibited, through Mr. Freshfield, a roll on which were figured the implements of the Passion, with a set of verses on each of them. A similar *Passionale* has been published by the Early English Text Society.—Mr. E. Peacock communicated a transcript of the inventories of Sir W. Fairfax, Knight, of Walton and of Gilling Castle. The inventories belonged to the years 1594 and 1627, and the original manuscript of them is preserved in the library at Nostel Priory.

ZOOLOGICAL.—Feb. 7.—Prof. W. H. Flower, President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Seebohm made remarks on a series of goldfinches (obtained at Krasnoyarsk, in Central Asia) which presented every form of transition between *Carduelis major* and *Carduelis arvensis*.—The Secretary exhibited two hybrid ducks,

obtained on some ornamental water near Darlington.—Papers were read: by Mr. St. George Mivart, on the classification and distribution of the Eluroidea. He regarded this sub-order as best divisible into three families, (1) Felidae, (2) Viverridae, (3) Hyenidae. The Felidae he proposed to subdivide into but two genera, *Felis* and *Cynelurus*; the Viverridae into five sub-families, (1) Viverrinae, (2) Galidictinae, (3) Euplerinae, (4) Cryptoproctinae, and (5) Herpestinae. The Hyenidae were referred to two sub-families, (1) Protelinae and (2) Hyninae. The author regarded *Cryptoprocta* as a true viverrine animal, attaching but little importance to dental characters save as discriminating species and genera. The Galidictinae were arranged to include the genera *Galidictis*, *Galidia*, and *Hemigalidia*, the last-named genus having been instituted for the species previously known as *Galidia olivacea* and *Galidia concolor*,—by Mr. W. A. Forbes, on some points in the anatomy of the Indian darter (*Plotos melanogaster*), and especially on the mechanism of the neck in this genus in connexion with the habits of the birds,—from Prof. F. M. Duncan, on some recent corals collected by Mr. J. Y. Johnson, at a few fathoms' depth, in the sea off Funchal, Madeira,—and by Mr. S. O. Ridley, on the arrangement of the Corallidae.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 13.—Sir F. Bramwell in the chair.—Capt. Abney delivered the third of the course of Cantor Lectures 'On Recent Advances in Photography.'

Feb. 15.—Mr. T. W. Boord in the chair.—Thirteen candidates were proposed for election as Members.—A paper 'On the Art of Turning' was read by Mr. J. N. Hasluck.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 14.—Sir F. Bramwell, V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On Air-Refrigerating Machinery and its Applications,' by Mr. J. J. Coleman.

MATHEMATICAL.—Feb. 9.—Mr. S. Roberts, President, in the chair.—Mr. J. H. Thompson was elected a Member, and Mrs. Bryant was admitted into the Society.—Mr. Tucker read a short abstract of a paper, by Mr. H. M. Jeffery, 'On Plane Curves of the Fourth Order with Quadruple Asymptotes.'—The Chairman communicated some results connected with Euler's formula connecting the sum of the divisors of a number with the pentagonal numbers, and remarked that the formula really expressed the equality of the sum of the divisors to the sum of the m^{th} powers of the roots of a certain equation.—Mr. Hammond and Mr. Tucker also made short communications.

NEW SHAKSPEARE.—Feb. 10.—Mr. F. J. Furnivall in the chair.—Rev. M. W. Mayow read a paper 'On Hamlet's "Speech of some dozen or sixteen lines".'—Dr. F. Landmann read a paper 'On Shakspeare and Euphuism: Euphuism an Adaptation of the Spanish Guevara,' showing that the affectations ridiculed by Shakspeare in 'Love's Labour's Lost' were none of them euphuisms, but came from Italy, whereas euphuism came from Spain, Lyly's Euphuism being directly taken from Guevara's writings.

PHYSICAL.—Feb. 11.—*Annual General Meeting.*—Prof. W. G. Adams in the chair.—The Annual Report of the Council and the Treasurer's Report were read.—The election of the office bearers for the ensuing year appointed Prof. R. B. Clifton to the presidency.—The meeting was then constituted an ordinary one. Prof. Clifton took the chair, and a paper was read by Dr. C. R. A. Wright, 'On the Relation between the Electromotive Force of a Daniell Cell and the Chemical Affinity involved in its Action.'

ARISTOTELIAN.—Feb. 6.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—A discussion took place 'On Contingency and its dependent Ideas, Chance, Freedom, Indifference, and Uncertainty.'

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mov. Asiatic, 4.—The Haman Language of Central Africa, Rev. Dr. Schun; 'African Scholars,' Mr. R. K. Cus.
- London Institution, 5.—'Mythical and Magical Beliefs,' Dr. E. B. Tylor.
- Aristotelian, 7.—'Aristotle's Ethics and Politics,' Mr. G. Whaley.
- Victoria Institute, 8.—'The Theory of Evolution taught by Haeckel, and held by his Followers, Examined,' Mr. J. Hassell.
- Institute of British Architects, 8.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Advances in Photography,' Lecture IV, Capt. W. de W. Abney (Cantor Lecturer).
- Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'Mechanism of the Senses,' Prof. J. G. N. Kendrick.
- Statistical, 7.—'Tonnage Statistics of the Decade 1870-80, a Sequel to Two previous papers on the Decades 1850-60 and 1840-50,' Mr. J. Glover.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on "Air-Refrigerating Machinery and its Applications".'
- Zoological, 8.—'List of the Lepidoptera collected by the Rev. J. H. Hocking, chiefly in the Kangra District, N.W. Himalaya, with Descriptions of new Genera and Species,' Mr. F. Moore; 'Note on a specimen of *Phyllostictus apocryptus* lately living in the Society's Gardens,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger; 'Notes on the Anatomy of *Erithacus dorsalis*,' Prof. St. George Mivart.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Note on Agri Bards,' Mr. J. E. Price; 'Analysis of Relationships of Consanguinity and Affinity,' Mr. A. Macfarlane; 'From Mother-right to Father-right,' Mr. A. W. Howitt and Rev. L. Fison.

- Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Production and Use of Gas for Purposes of Heating and Motive Power,' Mr. J. E. Dawson.
- Geological, 8.—'Additional Discoveries of High-level Marine Drifts in North Wales, with Remarks on Driftless Areas,' Mr. D. Macintosh; 'Notes on the Geology of the Cheviot Hills (English side),' Mr. C. T. Clough; 'Sections of Lincolnshire Neocomian,' Mr. H. Keppie.
- Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'Geographical Distribution of Animals,' Dr. P. L. Sclater.
- Royal, 4.
- London Institution, 7.—'The Organist Composers of St. Paul's Cathedral,' Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson.
- Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Siemens's System of Railway Signalling,' Mr. B. von F. Treuenfeld.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Methods and Standards of Photometry,' Mr. H. B. Dixon.
- Antiquaries, 8.—'Consecration Crosses,' Mr. J. H. Middleton; 'Some Historical Aspects of the Law of Attainder,' Mr. A. Balle.
- Fri. United Service Institution, 3.—'Machine Guns, and How to Use Them,' Mr. W. Gardner.
- Quakers Microscopical, 8.—'Historical Development of the Larva of *Coranth pluviosus*,' Mr. T. C. White.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'Sir B. C. Brodie's Researches on Chemical Allotropy,' Prof. Odling.
- Sat. Royal Institution, 3.—'Language, Mythology, Construction, and Characteristics of the Iliad and Odyssey,' Mr. W. W. Lloyd.
- Physical, 3.—'Influence of the Form of Conductors on Electric Condition Resistance,' Mr. G. Gore; 'On Faraday's Accumulator, and on a Simplified Form of Dispersion Photometer,' Prof. Ayrton and Perry.
- Botanic, 3.—'Election of Fellows.'

Science Gossip.

It is interesting to note that the telephone has been applied at Dolcoath copper mine, near Camborne, Cornwall, between the surface and the extreme depth of 350 fathoms. This is the deepest metal mine in this country, and Capt. Josiah Thomas pronounces the result to be in every way most satisfactory.

MR. DAYDON JACKSON, of the Linnean Society, is going to publish a translation of the handbook of chinchona culture written by K. Weasel van Gorkom, formerly director of the Government chinchona plantations in Java.

MR. GEORGE SHARMAN has been appointed the Senior Palaeontologist of the Geological Survey and Curator of the Fossils in the Museum of Practical Geology, and Mr. E. T. Newton is to be the Second Palaeontologist and Curator.

M. DECAISNE, the eminent botanist and horticulturist, was buried on the 10th inst. The funeral was attended by the staff of the Jardin des Plantes and a considerable number of scientific men. M. Joseph Decaisne was born in Brussels on the 18th of March, 1808. His botanical tastes procured for him, shortly after his arrival in Paris in 1823, an appointment in the Jardin des Plantes. His industry secured the notice of the professors, and after some years he was named assistant naturalist, and was also second in command to M. de Mirbel. M. Decaisne devoted himself entirely to vegetable physiology and descriptive botany. In 1834 he became one of the editors for the botanical portion of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*. He gave attention also to agricultural industry, on which subject he produced several works of considerable value. On the resignation of M. de Mirbel, M. Decaisne was appointed Director of Cultivation in the Jardin des Plantes, in which he effected many most important changes. His works on science were numerous. He was elected a member of the Institute; he was made one of the Commission de l'Exposition Universelle de Paris, 1855; he was decorated on the 19th of February, 1845.

PROF. BROWN SÉQUARD has had conferred on him by the Paris Académie des Sciences the distinguished honour of the Grand Prix Lecaze. This prize, which is valued at about 400*l.*, is given only in recognition of a lifelong devotion to physiological science which has resulted in important discoveries.

THE French Meteorological Association intends to celebrate the centenary of the invention of balloons by the brothers Montgolfier next year by an exhibition in Paris, and by balloon ascents from Lyons, Dijon, Calais, and Annonay, the starting-points of early balloon voyages. The exhibition is intended to embrace every natural and artificial means for flight, and all sciences are invited to co-operate.

In the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* M. C. Arnold draws attention to some novel reactions of milk. If tincture of guaiacum is

added to fresh milk a blue colour is produced. This colour does not appear in milk heated to 80° C. or upwards. Sour milk takes the same tint, but the reaction is prevented by mineral acids and alkalies. If a little starch paste, mixed with iodide of potassium, is added to milk which has been mixed with old oil of turpentine, a fine blue band forms at the surface of contact and spreads rapidly. The author considers this blue colour to be due to ozone.

M. BOURDON brought before the Académie des Sciences on the 30th ult. a multiplying anemometer, to measure the velocity of currents in the galleries of mines, of wind in meteorological observations, and to determine the velocity of water currents in rivers, &c. It appears to be a system of convergent and divergent tubes, which are connected with a manometer, on which the pressure is read.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—THE EXHIBITION OF WORKS by the OLD MASTERS and by deceased Masters of the British School is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from 9 a.m. till 6 p.m.), 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. or bound in cloth, with pencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. At Dark the Galleries are lighted by the electric light.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION.—The Winter Exhibition at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from Ten till Six, with a COLLECTION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and a complete COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the Works of the most eminent Living Painters.—Admission, 1s.; Season Tickets, 5s.

OLD BOND STREET GALLERIES, 39a, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly, W.—NOW OPEN THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION of Selected WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Deceased and Living Masters.—Admission, from Ten till Five, 1s., including Catalogue.—THOS. AGNEW & SONS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Ecce Homo,' 'The Ascension,' 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Jahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen. Vol. II. (Berlin, Weidmann.)

THE volume for 1881 of the Prussian 'Jahrbuch für Kunstwissenschaft' is necessarily somewhat inferior in general interest to its predecessor. The first numbers of that for 1880 had to chronicle discoveries which aroused the attention of the whole civilized world, and many who turned eagerly to the pages from which they could obtain an accurate account of the excavations made at Pergamus will fail to be attracted by those investigations into minute points of art criticism or of archeological detail which must, as a rule, form the staple matter of this publication. Yet these minute points have something beyond their special value to justify their claims to attention, for, insignificant and tiresome as they may appear in themselves, they needs must each be made secure if sound foundations are to be obtained for all that graceful literature of the fine arts—for the amusing speculations, the lively biographies, the graphic pictures of brilliant periods which are yearly addressed to what is called the educated public. It seems almost incredible that there should still be so much to glean in a field where so many have passed and repassed, but there is not one of the four numbers which go to make up this issue of the 'Jahrbuch' which does not contain several articles each of which is concerned with a rectification or a discovery of more or less importance.

In the province of Italian art a prominent position is occupied by further instalments of Dr. Friedländer's work on the medalists of the fifteenth century. He takes in succession in the present volume the medals

executed at Ferrara, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Venice, and Verona; but at Verona, since Vittore Pisano has already been honoured with a separate chapter, we get only names of minor note. When we realize that, with but few exceptions, we know nothing of these medalists except their works and sometimes their names, it becomes interesting to follow the ingenious process of grouping dates and subjects by which Dr. Friedländer shows in the case of Sperandius, the distinguished Mantuan goldsmith, that he must have confined his practice chiefly to Venice and the small towns on the Adriatic. Vasari did, indeed, put together all he could concerning the chief of all, Vittore Pisano, a great painter in his day, who lives for us chiefly in his medals; and Vasari noted, too, that Nicolo of Ferrara was a pupil of that Filarete with whom the great French illuminator Fouquet once worked at Rome; but even chance mention such as this is rare. Antonio Filarete himself may be, as Dr. Friedländer suggests, identified with the medalist Petrecinus of Florence; for the bronze doors of St. Peter's which he made for Pope Eugenius IV. show a kind of medal which bears the name "Antnius [sic] Petri de florentia," and the unique medal of Petrecinus bears the very similar inscription "Opus Petrecinus de florentia." Enzola also, an artist about whom many mistakes have been made, has set his name, "Io. Fr. Enzola," on a seal engraved for the city of Parma, and must henceforth be reckoned to be one and the same person as the medalist who signs "Io. Fr. Parmensis." As for the points of detail by which Dr. Friedländer supports his hypothesis of the identity of Christophorus Hierimie with Meliolus, who has also in his turn been identified with Sperandius, they are too minute for discussion. There is certainly a strong family likeness between the work of Christophorus and that of Meliolus, though the present writer is inclined to hold Meliolus the better artist; but as to the superiority of Sperandius over both, if two there be, there can surely be no question. M. Müntz recently has tried to find a father for Christophorus in the goldsmith Nicolino di Geremia, but to this Dr. Friedländer objects that the father of Jeremy's son must have been called Jeremy. Is Dr. Friedländer quite sure, though, that the genitive "Hierimie" stands for "son of Jeremiah"? But we are getting into those very points which we have just pronounced to be too minute for discussion, and it must be allowed that, in spite of the high prices fetched by Italian medals and the keen competition of their collectors at recent sales, their size and general character must always prevent them from becoming a popular subject. Now and again they bear the names of men otherwise famous, of a Benedetto da Majano or a Gentile Bellini, and then they acquire a kind of reflected greatness; but on their own merits, however great, they cannot compete with the interest which attaches to the slightest line from the hand of those whose works are famous throughout the world, and which confers a special importance on the articles which are devoted in this volume to Michel Angelo or to Raphael.

Senator Morelli, under the name of Ivan Lermollief, published a short while back a

volume of criticisms on the works of Italian masters in the galleries of Munich, Dresden, and Berlin. In this work he expressed the opinion that the sketch for the 'Madonna del Duca di Terranuova,' recently purchased for Berlin, was not by the hand of Raphael, but should be attributed to Perugino, from whose design Raphael must be supposed (with some alterations) to have carried out the circular picture now in the Berlin gallery. To this end Raphael, according to Signor Morelli, made from Perugino's drawing the well-known chalk sketch of the same composition attributed to him at Lille; but Dr. Lippmann, we think rightly, sees in the Lille drawing a reproduction of Raphael's composition by a later hand, and holds the Berlin drawing to be the genuine work. Of this drawing and of the design which it bears on its back—a first sketch for the Staffa-Conestabile 'Madonna' (now in the Hermitage)—Dr. Lippmann gives excellent fac-similes, and whilst rejecting the attribution to Perugino he notes minute points of resemblance which go to show that the Terranuova 'Madonna' was a development of the early 'Madonna with St. Francis and St. Jerome,' which is also in the gallery of Berlin, and the sketch for which is preserved in the Albertina. Finally, in regard to this sketch for the 'Madonna with St. Francis and St. Jerome,' Dr. Lippmann rejects Signor Morelli's theory that it should be ascribed to Pinturicchio, and suggests that the curious character of the features and curly locks of the Holy Child and his position on a cushion in the lap of the Virgin point, not to the hand of Pinturicchio, but to the influence of certain prints of Schongauer on Raphael himself. A third picture of Raphael's which has a special interest for the English public—the 'St. George and the Dragon' sent by the Duke of Urbino to Henry VII. on his investiture with the Order of the Garter—forms the subject of a paper by Dr. v. Schmarsow, in which he gives reasons for fixing the date of its production in 1504 instead of 1506. This picture (now in the Hermitage) has been usually taken as posterior to the 'St. George' in the Louvre, but if Dr. v. Schmarsow, who seems to speak from knowledge of the work, be correct as to its style, it must certainly be considered the earlier of the two.

With Prof. Herman Grimm's well-grounded corrections of certain assertions made by Prof. Springer as to Raphael's handwriting we close the list of papers devoted to Raphael, and turn to Dr. Bode's article on Italian sculpture, the subject of which is the 'St. John the Baptist' ascribed to Michel Angelo, and acquired for Berlin by Dr. Waagen. Those to whom this work is unknown will welcome the splendid photograph which accompanies the article in which Dr. Bode points out that the rendering is of a naturalistic rather than of a prophetic character, that instead of an ascetic we have a lad eating honey and licking his lips. Dr. Bode adds that a naturalistic rendering is what we ought to expect from Michel Angelo, though the open mouth and fixed look of the eyes are objections raised by those who doubt the authenticity of the statue. We should like to suggest to Dr. Bode a point which occurred to us on looking at this open mouth, which, as he says, is not a pretty feature. Surely it was the practice of early

Italian sculptors to represent St. John with the open mouth in sign of inspiration, as, for instance, in the 'St. John' of Mino da Fiesole, reproduced last year in M. Courajod's 'Acquisitions du Musée de la Sculpture Moderne'; and did not Michel Angelo seek in the introduction of the honey and the horn a natural explanation of a feature traditionally associated with all representations of the saint?

In an exhaustive and able paper Dr. Julius Meyer shows cause why the 'Neptune and Amphitrite' of Rubens—a recent acquisition of the Berlin gallery—should be called 'Neptune and Libya'; all the accessories of the picture point, he thinks, to the identity of the female figure with the daughter of Epaphos and Memphis. Another distinguished, though less celebrated, Fleming, Geraard Terborch, furnishes Dr. Bode with the subject of an excellent study, in which he clears up many obscure points of his history, and defines his talent in terms calculated with a niceness which recalls some of the happiest phrases of Fromentin, in whom the "dessin presque impersonnel" of this painter excited the warmest admiration. We must also note that an early painting, signed and dated 1520, by the Dutch master Van Scorel, of whom we have two examples in the National Gallery, has been discovered by Dr. Karl Justi at Ober Vellach. The two paintings, which were presented to the nation by the Queen at the wish of the late Prince Consort, both show, as do all Van Scorel's hitherto known works, the hand of a thoroughly Italianized master; but the Ober Vellach picture makes it evident that Scorel, like Mabuse, was of true German parentage, and that a revolution separates his earlier from his later work.

Early German masters are, it seems, largely represented in two little-known volumes of 'Portraits Antiques,' now in the library of Dessau. Some of these, the Holbein series, were, however, noticed by Woltmann, who rejected the 'Temperantia,' which Dr. v. Seidlitz now, and we think unadvisedly, restores to Holbein the younger. Lucas Cranach, Hans Burgkmair, Urse Graf, Jost Amman, and Hollar are amongst other names of note represented in these volumes. One of the finest drawings is said to be a study in silver-point of 'St. Michael and the Demons,' and Dr. v. Seidlitz is sure that it dates from the close of the fifteenth century; it has, he adds, a general look of Flemish work, but the nobility and character of the facial types point to German origin, and he asks where was the German master who knew, at that date, how to unite in a high degree beauty, dignity, and grandeur of style. In reply to his own question, Dr. v. Seidlitz mentions the name of Wohlgemuth. Every one who is familiar with the wall paintings of Wohlgemuth in the Rathaus at Goslar will endorse his statement that Wohlgemuth was very "advanced" in 1500; but Dr. v. Seidlitz's description and criticism of this drawing are, as may be seen from the above, hardly sufficient to replace the illustration, which he does not give us, and which, desirable in any case, is a first necessity in dealing with a work which seems to be of great importance and of unknown authorship. We must hope that Dr. v. Seidlitz may some day return to the subject and satisfy our curiosity with a reproduction

such as, alas! foreign hands can alone give us; for a volume of this character would be impossible in England. Even if we had the much-talked-of Minister of Fine Arts and men competent to speak with authority on all the varied acquisitions of our galleries and museums, we could not, at any cost, produce illustrations such as are lavished on these pages. A short time back, when a Paris journal wished to reproduce pictures exhibiting in London, it was found necessary to send over a special operator, so little familiar are we at present with the ordinary heliographic processes.

ILLUSTRATED PUBLICATIONS.

The Portfolio, 1881. (Seeley, Jackson & Halliday.)—Among the more important papers in this interesting volume are the readable essays by Mr. Hamerton 'On the Elements of Beauty in Ships and Boats,' which show an immense amount of taste, and prove the writer's familiarity with his complex subject. The essays, however, are too short, and the reader will be disappointed at finding that this fascinating subject has not been treated at greater length. Mr. Hamerton acutely notices that one of the chief elements of beauty in boats is sheer. It is excess of this that makes mediæval vessels look "tottery," unsafe, and, the structures being unfit for their function, unbeautiful. When a curve of a pure kind is employed in sheer, as in some canoes and modern Thames skiffs, the result charms the eye with fitness as well as grace. Another series of papers of merit, marked by taste, and stored with good materials, are Prof. Colvin's elegant articles on the 'Amazons in Greek Art.' Among the illustrations we commend some admirable fac-similes of etchings and engravings made by M. Amand Durand. These include perfect reproductions of Dürer's 'St. Jerome in his Study,' Rembrandt's 'Dr. Sylvius' and 'Burgomaster Six,' and the Raphaelesque 'Virgin and Child,' after Marc Antonio, a copy which is nearly as good as the original.

The Great Historic Galleries of England. Edited by Lord R. Gower. (Sampson Low & Co.)—This is the second volume of the best drawing-room table book now publishing, and exclusively devoted to the reproduction of high-class pictures. It contains thirty-six photographic plates, some of which comprise groups of miniatures by Cosway, Petiot, Holbein, and others. The larger transcripts are M. Meissonier's 'Punchinello'; Metsu's 'Lady reading a Letter from her Husband at Sea,' which was lately at the Academy from Deepdene; Van Dyck's 'Portrait of a Gentleman,' from Stafford House; Hals's 'De Ruyter,' from Althorp; Reynolds's 'Lord Morpeth,' from Castle Howard; Raphael's 'Madonna del Passaggio,' from Bridgwater House; a Hogarth and a De Witte; Lady Taunton's Mantegna, which is a pure gem of design and painting; and Lawrence's masterpiece, 'Lady Grosvenor.' These are the best photographs, except the miniatures, which are too numerous for mention. The other photographs are indifferent.

The Etcher, Part III. (Sampson Low & Co.), contains thirty-six original etchings by living artists, with brief historical and critical letter-press attached to each. Among the very unequal prints are the following: Mr. R. Macbeth's 'First at the Tryst,' a lady waiting for her lover, of which the plate is somewhat worn, but retains the impress of a spirited design and rich colour; Mr. Keene's sharp and solid 'Southwold Harbour'; Mr. Chattock's 'Daffodils,' somewhat deficient in light; the crisp, neat, and sunny sketch of a Yarmouth "gridiron," or narrow alley, by Mr. C. J. Watson; Mr. A. Slocombe's 'Ramparts of Bruges,' a very solemn evening effect rendered with wealth of colour; the bright and deftly drawn 'Twickenham' of Mr. A.

Evershed; Mr. R. Farren's 'Gateway of Trinity College, Cambridge,' a capital study of stone towers in shadow, very solid, and drawn with the precision of an architect; and Mr. W. W. Burgess's soft and luminous 'Lincolnshire Fens,' a highly characteristic study. Mr. C. O. Murray's 'Bakehouse Close, Edinburgh,' deserves high praise for its breadth and tender rendering of light, shadow, and reflected light on old buildings. Mr. W. Strang's 'The Woodman' is a weak plagiarism of Mr. Legros. Mr. C. P. Slocombe's 'Bell of Notre Dame, Dijon,' and Mr. E. George's 'Strasbourg,' are excellent studies of picturesque architecture.

The Decorative Sisters, a Modern Ballad, by J. Pollard, with Illustrations by W. Satterlee (Trübner & Co.), is a rather weak and commonplace satire on the so-called "aesthetic" craze of the day, with feeble coloured designs to match.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL OF ARCHEOLOGY.

I HOPE that space will be found in the *Athenæum* for some remarks supplementary to the letter signed P. which appeared in your issue of December 31st. In his account of the expedition sent out to Assos by the Archaeological Institute of America, your correspondent has not noticed one of its most remarkable features, viz., the number of volunteers who paid their own travelling expenses and received no remuneration from the Institute. I believe that the expedition as originally contemplated consisted of an architect, Mr. Clarke, and a draughtsman, Mr. Bacon. The initiative of the whole enterprise is due to these two gentlemen, the idea having arisen in their minds during an adventurous excursion which they made in a sailing boat through the Greek Archipelago some years ago. I call it adventurous as they took with them no servant, sailed their own boat, and could not speak a word of either Greek or Turkish. As an afterthought, Mr. Norton, President of the Institute, appealed to the youth of the country for volunteers educated in special subjects, such as classical scholarship, geology, &c., to accompany the expedition under the directorship of Mr. Clarke; and as finally constituted the party contained, I think, seven of these volunteers. The expedition is, I think, an honour alike to the original projectors and to the later members.

With regard to the second part of your correspondent's letter, I should be sorry if the impression gained ground that an English school of archaeology in Athens required an expenditure of 20,000*l.* (i.e. 100,000 dollars) to found it satisfactorily. If I interpret correctly a report in the *New York Evening Post*, the scheme proposed in America is to maintain a large establishment in Athens, in which the students are to be lodged and from which they are to be sent out to travel. The expenses, whether of lodging or of travelling, are to be defrayed by the Institution and not by the students themselves. The salary of students thus becomes an unimportant item, expenditure being for the most part taken out of their hands. In the formation of an English school of archaeology in Greece, it will, I think, be generally acknowledged that it is much wiser to develop the existing institutions of our universities with the smallest amount of necessary change than to aim at an entirely new organization; and it appears to me that the old college system in Oxford and Cambridge is singularly well adapted to the purpose in question, as I shall try to indicate.

It is, I presume, intended that the students shall be graduates and high classmen. Archaeology is not suited to be a refuge for the unsuccessful in other studies. If the school of archaeology is to be a success it must attract the best men; and to do this it must promise them a career. If the first-class men who get fellowships find themselves forthwith on the path of preferment, whereas the study of archaeology promises them only three years of travelling and observation

(however delightful it may be), followed by a return to England with nothing to do and the world to begin—if that be the case presented to our graduates, archaeological studentships will in general go to the second-rate men, and the school of archaeology had better not be established. The remedy seems simple; the archaeological studentship should be on the same footing as other college fellowships, and should lead directly to employment on the teaching staff of the university. If the colleges in Cambridge and Oxford made an arrangement whereby in each university a fellowship was awarded (say, to begin with, once in two years), the tenure of which involved three years' residence in Italy and the Greek world, the result would soon justify the institution. It must be remembered that an intimate knowledge of the scenes in which ancient literature and history developed is of immense importance for the vivid realization and proper teaching of these subjects, and that a residence in the Greek world is quite as valuable for the student of literature as for the student of archaeology in a narrow sense. To make such residence in Greece profitable, in other words to found a school of archaeology in the sense above indicated, the following are the most obvious essentials:—(1.) A director, permanently established in Rome or Athens or Smyrna. On the character of the first director, who must be a man both of scholarship and of energy, much would depend for the future of the institute, as the arrangement of numberless details would at first depend on him, and the order established by him would remain for the future as a help or a hindrance. (2.) A central establishment, where the director would reside, and where the library of the institute would be kept under his charge. (3.) A library.

Now arises the question, What will this cost, and how is the money to be raised? As to the students, the cost would be defrayed by the fellowship; but this would have to be more valuable than many college fellowships are. To this point I shall return later. The salary of the director I need not attempt to fix. The universities would naturally select a fellow of some college, and the fellowship would form part of his salary. The library would require a considerable initial expense. This might be provided in part by the following devices:—(1.) Many considerations make it advisable to send out only one student in the first year. Then the fellowship which might have been given to a second scholar this first year might be devoted to the purchase of books. (2.) The Society of Hellenic Studies may be expected to interest itself in the proposed school. One of its objects is to aid its members to travel in Greece. Now the library which it collects in London can be of little use to its members, who have there excellent libraries at command. On the other hand, members travelling would find it very convenient to have a library and reading room ready for them in Athens. The Society might keep its books under the care of the director of the institute, with, perhaps, some proviso that members of the Society should have the privilege of taking books with them on an excursion in Greece. It would then help its travelling members, promote Hellenic studies, and establish a close connexion with an institution of kindred character. As to the house which is to form the nucleus of the institute, a beginning would be made with a hired house. It would be inadvisable to require at the first an establishment in which the students should reside; the maintenance of such an establishment, which has to be kept up even when the students are all away travelling, would entail great expense. In this institute it would be enough at first to have a respectable set of rooms for the director, a library, reading room, and dining room, and perhaps a room for the use of members of the Society of Hellenic Studies, if a connexion were maintained with it.

When a student was in Athens he would hire a room in the town and would find in the insti-

tute all conveniences for study and living; an arrangement would be made with a restaurant, on the common continental plan (in practice identical with that used in our colleges at home), to supply meals at a fixed rate. When few students were in residence expense would be reduced to a minimum. As the institute grew, its growing needs for study and comfort would suggest their own satisfaction, and in time it would, I think, be found advantageous to appoint a sub-director.

If this scheme of developing the institute from the existing college establishment were found practicable, the expenses required beyond the fellowships of director and students would be (1) house rent, (2) income of library, (3) salary of director. At the beginning there would be the outlay needed to furnish the rooms of the institute proper and to start the library. The second point has been already considered; as to the first, simplicity is in a hot country an advantage, not a hardship.

What should be the salary of the students? That of scholars in the French school is 150*l.*, in the German school, 200*l.* The French school was founded many years ago, when living and travelling were very much cheaper than they are now; and I have reason to believe that the salary is in practice found insufficient. Moreover, the scholars have in both cases lodgings provided for them in the central establishment. I should not consider that less than 300*l.* was a sufficient yearly allowance, and 300*l.* will only be sufficient when the institute is already established, and when the students will thus be saved many expenses of various kinds. If a student is sent out without such an institute to help him, his expenses would almost certainly be very much over that sum. In my own case, coming out with the wildest notions of the country I had to come to, and none at all of the work I was to do, I found that the expense of the first year, strictly for my own travelling, books, instruments, and living, was about 500*l.*, and in the second year it was over 400*l.* With the proposed institute it will, I believe, be found that 300*l.*, while not too much, will enable a man to live comfortably and travel to a quite sufficient extent.

As to the seat of the institute, it is certain that Athens would command general favour; and I desire to retract what I have said on the subject in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, II. 2.

W. M. RAMSAY.

SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE recently sold by auction the collection of coins and medals formed by the late Mr. G. Walpole White. The following are among the higher prices realized. Medals: Carolus VIII., Rex Francorum, *rev.* man holding the lion, 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Nicholas V., *rev.* the Pope in a boat, the earliest medal executed by Andrea Guazzalotti, 13*l.* 10*s.* Theodorus II., and two varieties of John IX., 17*l.* John of Leyden, *rev.* coat of arms, 15*l.* 15*s.* Leo IV., *rev.* Lotharius and a monogram, 15*l.* 5*s.* Coins, &c.: A set of the money of George IV. in 1826, 20*l.* 10*s.* A set of William IV. in 1831, 15*l.* 10*s.* Charles I.: Oxford Three-pound Piece, with legend in scroll, 1644, 12*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; Oxford Twenty-shilling Piece, with the usual military trophies, &c., 1642, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; Briot Sovereign, *m. m.* anemone, *rev.* arms crowned, with C.R. at sides, 13*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* William III., Five-guinea Piece, 1701, 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Clemens VII., Siege Piece, or Piastre del Castello, struck in the Castle of S. Angelo during the "Sacco di Roma," *obv.* keys and tiara above the Medicean arms; *rev.* heads of St. Peter and St. Paul, facing each other, 30*l.* The sale produced 1,692*l.*

Fine-Art Society.

PROF. HUXLEY will preside at the annual dinner of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution at Willis's Rooms on the 13th of May.

Is the collection of prints of the late Lord Beaconsfield about to be sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge are some of the works of William Blake.

PROF. LEGROS has instituted a medalists' class at the London Slade School. He purposes, if the experiment prove successful, to make the institution permanent, with yearly examinations and a yearly prize.

MESSRS. TOOTH & SON announce a loan exhibition of the works of John Linnell. The private view takes place to-day.

MR. A. BLANCHARD has engraved in line, and Mr. Lefèvre will shortly publish, a print from M. Meissonier's jewel of a picture, 'Le Connoisseur,' which was shown in the Hanover Gallery Exhibition of 1880, and represents a gentleman seated before an easel, looking at a painting, while the artist stands beside him and waits for an expression of his opinion. It is an extraordinarily broad and brilliant work.

MESSRS. HOWELL & JAMES, Regent Street, propose to hold during May, June, and July next the seventh of their annual series of exhibitions of paintings on china by lady amateurs and artists. Examples intended for exhibition are to be delivered at the galleries of the firm between the 27th prox. and 1st of the following month. Messrs. F. Goodall and Marks will accept or reject the works so delivered, and award the prizes offered by Messrs. Howell & James.

The collections of sculpture of the Renaissance in the Louvre have been enriched by the addition of the fine tomb of Jean de Cromois, Abbot of St. Jacques at Liège, 1504-25. It consists of a recumbent figure in bas-relief, enriched with pilasters and beautifully carved arabesques.

MESSRS. PHILLIPSON & GOLDER, of Chester, have in the press a 'Handy Guide' to the new Chester Cathedral, by the Dean, Dr. Howson. It will be ready by Easter.

The following pictures were lately sold in Paris, for francs:—Corot, *Le Coucher du Soleil*, 10,000; *Le Matin*, 6,000. Vollon, *L'Aiguille de Vermeil*, 8,100; *Fruits*, 7,600. J. Lefebvre, *Jeune Femme nue couchée sur un Divan*, 5,000. Hubert Robert, *Monument et Fontaine*, 5,980.

The Belgian papers state that M. Van Beers intends to appeal to a higher court from the verdict given against him, as we recorded last week. The details of this case we mentioned in October last.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"The drawings of the old masters at the Uffizi, so long closed to view, are at last re-exhibited in their new quarters, three large well-lighted rooms at the end of the main corridor. Here the drawings are chronologically arranged, and the works of each master, as far as possible, grouped together; there is but one thing more to be desired, that the careful but uninteresting drawings of cornices and pedestals by Pierino del Vaga, Salvati, and such lesser masters, should be replaced by some of the exceedingly beautiful uncatalogued and unexhibited drawings. This collection is unknown to the general public, although the courtesy of its director, Signor Nerino Ferri, makes it easily accessible to students; still it is to be wished that these rare and precious works of art should be known to others than the very few who are aware of their existence. Especially valuable is a series of exquisitely drawn figures by Pollaiuolo, each drawing illustrating one of the trades of Florence; it is a worthy companion to the set of prints known as Mantegna's playing cards. Another series of even more beautiful realistic studies is attributed to Masaccio. In both of these collections many of the figures are cut out round the outline and mounted on paper, for at one time the grand ducal collection fell into sore neglect, and the little Medici children used to amuse themselves by cutting out with their scissors the drawings of the old masters. More fortunate in this respect are some slight but very characteristic studies by Perugino,

and a remarkable composition of satyrs and women by Luca Signorelli. With such treasures as these buried in portfolios, it is a pity to take up the scanty space of the screens for drawings by even the most elaborate details of ornamentation."

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Philharmonic Society; The Popular Concerts.
HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Carl Rosa Opera Company; 'Tannhäuser.'

FOR some years past the existence of our two oldest musical institutions, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, has been threatened, but the causes which have led to the decay of each are not identical nor even similar. The advance of musical opinion among us should really have exercised a beneficial influence upon the former society, for orchestral concerts were never so popular as at the present moment. To set forth the reasons for the gradual loss of prestige would be to repeat an oft-told tale, and we prefer to take note, in the first place, of such efforts as are now being made on the part of the direction to avert the final catastrophe. Reference has already been made to the admirable scheme put forward for the seventieth season, and the programme of the first concert on Thursday week, though it contained no actual novelty, was extremely varied and interesting. The five items which formed the first part were apparently selected with the view of including as many different styles of composition as possible. The longest work, Molique's Violin Concerto in a minor, belongs to a school of writing which has now become somewhat *rococo*; but it is full of effective passages for the solo instrument, and its execution by Mr. Carrodus, who, we believe, was a pupil of the composer, was absolutely perfect. No player of the present day has a finer tone or a more finished technique than Mr. Carrodus, and, as we have before remarked, he should be heard more frequently as a soloist. Liszt's very pretty and piquantly scored chorus of reapers from his 'Prometheus' was heard some years ago at one of Mr. Walter Bache's concerts, but it was probably a novelty to the majority of the audience. Sterndale Bennett's quartet "God is a spirit" was sung by Miss Annie Marriott, Miss Orridge, Mr. F. Boyle, and Mr. Barrington Foote; and the Overtures to 'Der Freischütz' and 'Die Meistersinger' completed the selection. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony occupied the second part of the concert. This colossal work, once performed only at rare intervals, and regarded as incomprehensible save to the *élite* of the musical world, may now be considered as popular as any of its companions, judging from its frequent performance. On this occasion it afforded the most severe test of the quality of the newly organized Philharmonic chorus, and the result was, on the whole, satisfactory. There was not much spirit or vigour in the singing, but it was generally accurate, and there are obviously many good voices in the new choir. The solo parts were efficiently rendered by the vocalists named above. The orchestra this year is exceedingly fine in quality, the tone of the strings being superb. Under a competent conductor, such a force might accomplish magnificent results. As we observed last year, it is not by any means

reflecting on the musicianship of Mr. Cusins to say that nature seems not to have bestowed upon him the necessary qualifications of an orchestral leader. The interpretation of Wagner's overture was almost inconceivably bad; but perhaps in this instance the defects may, to a certain extent, be condoned on account of the complexity of the score. However, in the symphony the same coarseness, slovenliness in phrasing, and complete inattention to the *nuances* were observable. Further, although the mannerisms of a conductor, however singular, are pardonable if the nett result is satisfactory, Mr. Cusins's strange method of keeping his *baton* motionless in *piano* passages and audibly marking the time with his foot cannot escape censure. It will be most unfortunate if the efforts of the present directors to restore the prestige of the Philharmonic Society are nullified; but no good will come from concealment of facts which, indeed, must be obvious to the least intelligent among those who attend the concerts.

Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, No. 6, the same composer's Sonata in A for piano and cello, Op. 69, and the first set of Brahms's 'Liebeslieder Walzer,' Op. 52, were the works performed at last Saturday's Popular Concert. Monday's programme contained a novelty, albeit not one of any great significance. The piece referred to was a solo for violoncello by Herr Max Bruch, founded on a Hebrew melody, "Kol Nidrei." Sung on the eve of the Day of Atonement in all orthodox Jewish synagogues, the melody is naturally of a sad and plaintive character, but we should feel disposed to question its antiquity. Herr Max Bruch's piece was heard rather at a disadvantage, as the accompaniments are for orchestra, including an important part for the harp; but it created a strong impression, thanks in part to Signor Piatti's magnificent playing. Miss Marie Krebs's rendering of Bach's Prelude and Fugue alla Tarantella was one of her best performances this season, and fully justified the enthusiasm of the audience. The concerted works were Mozart's Clarinet Quintet, and Beethoven's Trio in B flat, Op. 11, for piano, clarinet, and violoncello, Mr. Holländer being the first violinist and Mr. Lazarus the clarinetist. Mr. Barrington Foote sang an expressive song of Henry Smart, "Sleep, heart of mine," and Gounod's "Au bruit des lourds marteaux." He has a baritone voice of remarkably agreeable quality, but has yet something to learn as a vocalist. Herr Joachim will make his *réentrée* on Monday next, and we are happy to be able to announce that Madame Schumann is engaged and will appear on March 6th.

It is now nearly six years since Wagner's 'Tannhäuser' was first heard in this country, its first production having been at the Royal Italian Opera in May, 1876. During the time that has since elapsed, though the work has been not infrequently given, it has failed to attain the popularity of 'Lohengrin,' though it is far more readily appreciable as a whole by an average public than the later piece. For the comparatively cool reception of the work by our English audiences we think two reasons may be given. There is first the difficulty of an adequate presentation, for the part

of Tannhäuser makes even greater demands upon the performer, whether as a singer or an actor, than that of the Knight of the Swan. There is further the consideration that, as with all Wagner's music-dramas, so much of the effect depends upon the close connexion between the music and the words, that in an Italian dress a great part of its significance is necessarily lost. Our own tongue is so much more akin to the German, that, given a really faithful translation, a far more accurate idea of the original poem is obtained than would, under any circumstances, be possible with an Italian version. From this point of view it is hardly too much to say that 'Tannhäuser' was heard in London for the first time last Tuesday evening. Of the translation, by Mr. John P. Jackson, it is difficult to speak too highly, whether as regards its adherence to the letter or to the spirit of the original.

Though the legendary and supernatural elements in which Wagner delights are not wanting in 'Tannhäuser,' the work possesses one advantage over 'Lohengrin' in the much greater human interest pervading it. The hero is a man of like passions with ourselves; and the plot may be briefly summarized as the redemption of a human soul from evil (as typified by the grotto of Venus) through the love of a pure woman. With Tannhäuser himself, in spite of his errors, it is impossible not to feel sympathy; while the character of Elizabeth is a worthy pendant to those of Senta in the 'Flying Dutchman' and Elsa in 'Lohengrin'—perhaps more beautiful than either. With the exception of the noble-minded Wolfram von Eschenbach, the remaining characters of the drama are but slightly sketched; the interest of the work centres in Tannhäuser and Elizabeth.

In the music of this opera, which in date of composition preceded 'Lohengrin' by five years, we see the transition period of Wagner's style. He has not yet broken altogether with the old operatic forms; we still find here the airs, duets, and concerted pieces which the composer's predecessors used as the vehicle for their musical thoughts, though the connexion of the different numbers is much closer, the music going on without a distinct break from the beginning to the end of an act. What most distinguishes 'Tannhäuser' is the intense dramatic force of its expression. In places this appears to be purchased almost at the expense of purely musical beauty. This is most to be felt in the opening scene. The revels in the grotto of Venus, wild and diabolical as they are doubtless intended to be, are deficient in sensuous charm; and one cannot but feel that without sacrifice of dramatic truth Wagner might have given such grace and beauty to his music as Meyerbeer has done in the scene of the temptation in the third act of 'Robert le Diable,' or Gounod in the ballet music of 'Faust.' On the other hand, such scenes as the *finale* of the second act and Tannhäuser's narrative in the third display a depth of expression and a sustained power which Wagner himself has never surpassed; while the most generally popular number of the opera—the march and chorus in the second act—effective though it unquestionably is, is musically one of the weakest numbers of the score,

showing but little of the composer's individuality.

The performance on Tuesday, though not in all points above reproach, was worthy, as a whole, of the highest commendation. The title-part was sung and acted by Herr A. Schott in a manner which could hardly be surpassed; in no other character has he yet appeared to such advantage. The music requires not only an exceptionally powerful voice, but great power of endurance, both of which the singer possesses, while the faults of intonation which marked his earlier appearances at Her Majesty's have all but disappeared. His great talent as an actor has been recognized in previous performances; but never has he had a finer opportunity, nor turned it to better account, than in this work. Madame Valleria as Elizabeth and Mr. Ludwig as Wolfram were no less admirable than Herr Schott; while Miss Georgina Burns as Venus sang her difficult and ungrateful music excellently. The smaller parts were most efficiently sustained by Miss Irene Adams, Messrs. Henry Pope, B. Davies, Dudley Thomas, Hervet d'Egville, and Leahy, the concerted music being remarkably well given. The chorus was in general satisfactory, though the intonation was at fault in one or two exceptionally difficult passages; while the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Randegger, was nearly perfect—no slight praise in such music. The *mise en scène*, under the skilful management of Mr. Betjemann, was in admirable taste, and the opera was placed on the stage with a completeness, and we might add a sumptuousness, which left nothing to desire. By so excellent a production of Wagner's work Mr. Rosa has added one more to his many claims on the gratitude of the musical public.

Musical Gossip.

THE Saturday concerts at the Crystal Palace will be resumed this afternoon, after a longer interval than usual.

MR. SIMS REEVES gave his third concert on Tuesday at St. James's Hall, when the programme included a selection from Donizetti's 'Lucia,' in which Madame Marie Roze, Miss Carlotta Elliot, Mr. Reeves (who was in fine voice), Mr. Herbert Reeves, Mr. B. Foote, and Mr. Pyatt took part.

MR. JOHN BOOSEY gave a ballad and operatic concert at St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening.

THE first concert for this season of the Bach Choir took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday evening, too late for notice in this week's issue.

MR. PERCY BLANDFORD gave a concert at St. James's Hall on the 10th inst., at which the first part of the programme consisted of selections from oratorios, and the second was miscellaneous.

LECOCQ's latest *opéra bouffe*, 'Le Jour et la Nuit,' now running at the Paris Théâtre des Nouveautés, was produced in an English dress, under the title of 'Manola,' at the Strand Theatre last Saturday evening. The original libretto of MM. Leterrier and Vanloo is more than ordinarily indelicate, and Mr. Farnie has had to exercise his inventive faculty as well as considerable tact in his adaptation. The hope once rashly expressed that M. Lecocq might become a worthy successor to Auber can no longer be entertained; but he retains his capacity for stringing together a number of pretty, graceful melodies, and his orchestration, if never striking, is always appropriate and free from vulgarity. The leading parts in 'Manola' are well inter-

preted by Miss Rosa Leo, Miss Irene Verona, Mr. H. Ashley, M. Desmonts, and Mr. W. J. Hill. The piece is effectively placed on the stage, and the general performance, under the direction of Mr. Hiller, is worthy of much praise.

MR. J. F. BARNETT's 'Ancient Mariner' was performed at the Holborn Town Hall last Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. William Lemare, at Mr. J. T. Hutchinson's concert.

MR. E. H. THORNE's second concert was given at the Royal Academy Concert Room last Monday evening.

MISS THERESA BENEY, a student of the National Training School, gave an organ recital, with an excellent programme, last Tuesday evening at Lancaster Hall, Notting Hill.

THE seventh of the Kensington Popular Concerts was given on Tuesday evening, under the direction of Mr. Ridley Prentice, in Kensington Town Hall.

A CONCERT is to be given at the Guildhall this afternoon by the Guildhall Orchestral Society and the Guildhall Choir, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, with a very interesting programme, including, among other works, Mendelssohn's 'Christus,' J. O. Grimm's 'Soul's Aspiration,' a new anthem composed by Mr. A. C. Tattersall, a student of the Guildhall School of Music, and the first movement of Schubert's Symphony in c.

THE Reid Festival, Edinburgh, which terminated on Monday, has again proved a brilliant success. The first concert was on the 10th, and the second on the 11th. These extra festival concerts are due to the enterprise of Prof. Sir Herbert Oakeley, and, as in past years, were arranged on the same scale of completeness as the Reid Concert proper. Mr. Halle's fine orchestra was engaged, and the selection of music was of the highest order. The symphonies were Haydn No. 4, Beethoven No. 6, and Raff No. 3; the overtures 'Lodoiska,' 'Leonora,' 'Oberon,' 'Hebrides,' 'Genoëva,' 'Pré aux Clercs,' and 'Gazza Ladra.' Madame Norman-Néruda played, for the second time in public, the last composition of the late H. Vieuxtemps, a Violin Concerto in g, expressly written for her, and also Beethoven's Concerto. Mr. Halle selected Mozart's Pianoforte Concerto, No. 5, and Mendelssohn's No. 1. Orchestral pieces by Wagner, Dvorák, and Delibes were also given. The vocalists, Miss Mary Davies and Mr. F. King, gave great satisfaction in their selections from Handel, Weber, Schubert, Raff, Rubinstein, Meyerbeer, Verdi, Gounod, Franz, Sterndale Bennett, and Oakeley.

As a gratifying proof of the increasing appreciation of the works of English musicians on the Continent we may mention that Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's hymn for baritone solo, chorus, and organ, 'Awake, my heart,' composed for the London Church Choir Association, has recently been performed at the Kreuzkirche, Dresden, under the direction of Herr Cantor Wermann.

HERR FRANKE has forwarded to us his revised prospectus of the German opera performances to be given at Drury Lane Theatre during May and June. In consequence of the great demand for seats, there will be two series of twelve performances each. From the list of works to be given on each evening, we find that 'Lohengrin' and 'Die Meistersinger' are to be performed four times each, 'Fidelio,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Tristan und Isolde' three times, and 'Eury-anthe' and 'Cosi fan tutte' twice.

SIGNOR BACH is now engaged in the preparation of a third edition of his work on 'Musical Education and Vocal Culture,' which will contain an additional lecture on the 'Influence of Climate on the Human Voice,' which Signor Bach will also deliver at the Royal Academy of Music.

ON Thursday last a concert of more than ordinary interest took place at the Royal Victoria Coffee Hall. Through the kindness of

Prof. Macfarren the ladies and gentlemen of the R.A.M. gave 'An Evening with Mozart.' The first part of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, the second of the first act of Mozart's comic opera 'Cosi fan tutte,' which was sung in costume to English words. This attempt to introduce pure classical music in the concerts at the Victoria Hall is a step in the right direction, and is an experiment that should be encouraged.

MR. J. S. CURWEN lectured last week at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on 'The Musical Condition of England.' He considered that the musicality of a country depended less upon what was vaguely termed national capacity than upon the opportunities of culture which each nation possessed. It was a question of evolution. There was plenty of enthusiasm for music in England, but sound elementary training was much wanted. This must be the basis of culture.

M. N. LISOVSKY is preparing for publication a biographical and bibliographical dictionary of Russian musicians.

THE German opera-houses have been lately very busy in the production of novelties. Since the commencement of the present year three new operas have already seen the light—Ringler's 'Frithjof' at Nuremberg, Freudenberg's 'Cleopatra' at Magdeburg, and Klughardt's 'Gudrun' at Neustrelitz.

DRAMA

Dramatic Gossip.

THE practice of producing plays in the middle of the week instead of Saturday night is gaining ground. The present week thus saw on Wednesday the first performance of 'The Manager,' adapted by Mr. Burnand from 'Le Mari de la Débutante,' and on Thursday the reopening of the reconstructed and rechristened house to be henceforward known, unless some other change occurs, as Toole's Theatre. This departure from what was once an established rule is a measure of self-protection on the part of managers, who find Saturday-night audiences too turbulent, if not too critical.

By the production on Monday next at the Globe Theatre of the Surrey drama of 'Mankind,' West-end playgoers will have an opportunity of seeing in the performance of Mr. George Conquest a piece of acting more nearly resembling the style of Robson than anything that has been shown on the stage since the death of that actor. Mr. Merivale's drama of 'The Cynic,' which has been withdrawn to make room for 'Mankind,' may yet be seen at some other theatre.

A NEW scene of pageantry has been introduced into 'Robinson Crusoe' at Drury Lane Theatre, and the piece, which has been provided with new dresses, has set out on the second portion of a career such as pantomime, so far as records extend, has not previously known.

THE first series of plays at the Crystal Palace at the conclusion of the pantomime will commence on February 23rd, and will again be under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. It will comprise Mr. T. W. Robertson's 'Society,' 'Home,' and 'M.P.'; Mr. W. S. Gilbert's 'Engaged' and 'Broken Hearts'; 'The Lancers'; and Tom Taylor's 'Plot and Passion.'

AN abridged version of 'Frou-Frou' now prefaces the performance of 'Pluto' at the Royalty. In this Miss Hilda Hilton resumes the character of the heroine.

HIPPOLYTE COGNIAED has died in his seventy-fifth year. Alone or as *collaborateur* with his brother he has supplied the Parisian stage with the most successful *féeries*, including the sempiternal 'Biche au Bois,' it has been seen. He has also written *vaudevilles*, patriotic dramas, &c.,

almost without number. To him during the period of his management of the Vaudeville was largely attributable the victory of *opéra bouffe* over *vaudeville* which is one of the signs of the times.

A DRAMA of the "naturalist" school, by M. William Busnach, produced at the Ambigu Comique under the title of 'La Marchande des Quatre Saisons,' has met with a reception sufficiently cold to excite a hope that the taste for this class of piece is on the wane. Mlle. Massin, who created the rôle of Nana, and Madame Honorine took part in the representation.

'L'HONNEUR ET L'ARGENT' of Ponsard, first produced in 1853 at the Odéon, and then claimed by the Comédie Française, has now returned to its old home.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—H. G. N.-C. P.—received.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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